

Ad Campaign and All, Moscow Tries to Get U.S. Space Orders

By George C. Wilson
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — By year's end, at least one U.S. aerospace company will take the unprecedented step of hiring the Soviet Union to put an American communications satellite into space, according to a Washington lawyer negotiating with Moscow for the satellite companies.

"During the next few years," said Grier C. Racine, who is serving as intermediary for U.S. satellite companies and the Soviet Union, 60 to 75 commercial satellites "will be sitting on the ground waiting to be launched" rather than making money for their owners. Their market value is about \$7 billion.

The loss of the space shuttle Challenger on Jan. 28, 1986, the only American space vehicle that can put heavy satellites into orbit, let back the U.S. space program and created an opportunity for other nations that can launch satellites.

U.S. military officials are opposed to allowing American satellite technology to fall into Soviet hands, and U.S. regulations prohibit foreign governments or companies from shipping satellites employing American technology to the Soviet Union.

Reagan administration officials have shown no sign of accommo-

dating American aerospace companies by granting the licenses needed to export an American satellite to a Soviet launching pad.

However, serious negotiations are proceeding in the belief that such U.S.-Soviet business transactions are inevitable.

The pressure is on the American satellite industry to find big launching rockets, Mr. Racine said. This is creating a market for the Soviet Proton booster, which the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, is trying to exploit, Mr. Racine added.

"This would not have happened before Gorbachev and glasnost," Mr. Racine said, alluding to the Soviet policy of "openness."

Mr. Racine's associate, Sarah C. Carey, a former State Department employee who is involved in the negotiations, said "the Soviet structure which prevented such arrangements in the past is crumbling faster than our own."

The Soviet Union is promoting its launching services through an agency established two years ago called Glavkosmos.

The main barrier to Soviet efforts to gain a substantial part of the growing commercial launch market has been U.S. restrictions on technology transfers. Most satellites made in non-Communist countries contain U.S. parts or technology.

However, Mr. Racine and Ms. Carey contend that commercial pressures and free trade principles, together with Soviet willingness to allow Americans to keep their satellites under surveillance until they are launched, are pushing the issue their way.

Congress is just beginning to test the concept. Representative George E. Brown Jr., Democrat of California and a member of the House Science and Technology subcommittee on space, said the idea of turning to the Soviet Union to launch American satellites "is extremely strange to us."

"We sell them one hell of a lot of wheat," he said. "I think we should be at least open-minded about the possibility of purchasing their goods and services," including launching services.

The Soviet Union is offering comparatively low prices, according to U.S. negotiators.

One price quoted was \$30 million to put a 4,000-pound (1,800-kilogram) spacecraft into orbit 22,500 miles (36,500 kilometers) above the Earth, half of what American companies or Europe's ArianeSpace would charge.

"Your Fast Track to the Stars," promises the headline in an advertisement circulated in the United States by another U.S.-Soviet intermediary company, Space Commerce Corp. of Houston.

The message attempts to exploit the gap left by the Challenger disaster and the promised, but still doubtful, launch of its successor, Discovery, next June.

"Your payload just doesn't pay if it's on the ground waiting for launch system problems to be solved," the advertisement states. "You need a proven, reliable ticket to orbit. We have it. Proton."

This turn of events bothers American military officials such as General John L. Piotrowski of the air force, commander of the U.S. Space Command.

Holding up the Proton advertisement, General Piotrowski said it is further evidence that "our position as the world's most advanced military space-faring nation is at risk" because of the breadth, vigor and versatility of the Soviet space effort.

The general said the United States had not come to grips with the realities of the Soviet space program, "because we cannot allow that the United States, the nation that put men on the moon, is not taking the steps necessary to prevent another nation from becoming the world's pre-eminent military space power."



BOMB ALERT AT BOLSHOI OPENING — A bomb alert at Lincoln Center in New York delayed the opening night performance of the Bolshoi Ballet on Tuesday by an hour while about 25 protesters of Soviet policies on Jews picketed outside. Rabbi Abraham Weiss, left, national chairman of the Student Struggle for Soviet Jewry, tried to persuade a patron that she should boycott the performance of "The Golden Age."

Police Unit Said to Watch Prominent N.Y. Blacks

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Black leaders are being tape-recorded, photographed and videotaped by a New York City police unit originally established to monitor black radicals, Newsday reported Wednesday.

The newspaper, on Long Island, New York, reported that several unidentified intelligence sources said the "black desk" unit in the Intelligence Division was set up in 1983 with 17 officers to monitor black radicals.

The unit was expanded, Newsday said, after the police commissioner, Benjamin Ward, directed the department to gather more information on the black community.

The unit has compiled files on about 200 black leaders, the report said. Black leaders reacted angrily to the article, some demanding that Mr. Ward and Mayor Edward I. Koch resign.

"Koch and Ward cannot and should not get away with saying 'I did not know what was going on,'" said Representative Charles B. Rangel, Democrat of New York, who is black.

Police officials confirmed the unit's existence but said it was half the size reported by the sources and declined to comment publicly on the operation, Newsday reported.

Mr. Ward, who became the city's first black police commissioner in 1984, ordered the Intelligence Division on Monday to stop monitoring the city's only black-oriented talk radio station, WLIB.

A department spokesman said Mr. Ward had ordered the end to the monitoring, because "it was being perceived by certain persons in the black community as overseeing their actions and a chilling of free speech."

Newsday reported that the "black desk" unit was using a surveillance van and several unmarked vehicles to monitor public gatherings, demonstrations and community meetings of blacks, where young black undercover officers mingled with the crowd and recorded activities.

A high-ranking official who asked not to be identified told Newsday that the unit's target was a group of black radicals called "The New York Eight." The group was accused by the federal government of plotting the escape of two men imprisoned for the 1981 Brink's armored car robbery in which two police officers and a security guard were killed.



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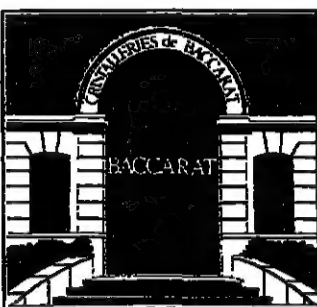
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Teachers From U.S. Minorities Decline as Immigration Rises

United Press International

LOS ANGELES — The number of minority teachers is declining at a time when U.S. schools are expecting a heavy influx of immigrants and minority students, a survey released Wednesday said.

By 1997, only 5 percent of teachers will be minority group members even though more than one-third of students will be black, Hispanic, Asian or members of other ethnic groups, according to the study by the National Education Association.

The survey was released as an estimated 10,000 members of the association, the nation's largest teachers' union, met for a one-week convention on issues that included education about AIDS and an expected teacher shortage. The union has about 1.8 million members.

Educators who made the study public predicted the loss of minority teachers would lead to higher dropout rates, increased drug use and more teen-age pregnancies.

"Minority teachers are role models," a spokeswoman of the association, Stephanie Schoonmaker, said. "They inspire minority students with self-esteem. They have a powerful, positive impact."

She said school officials are predicting a large influx of Hispanic, Asian and other immigrants before the end of the century and that most of them will require extra attention as they adjust to the United States.

Current numbers of minority teachers are already inadequate, she said, noting that the survey found only 6.9 percent are black, down from 7.8 percent in 1981.

Hispanics, Asians, American Indians and other minorities combined account for only 3.4 percent of all teachers today, she added.

The survey, taken every five years to assess working conditions for teachers, was based on responses to 2,000 questionnaires.

Helicopter for U.S. Troops and Cargo Is Grounded Again for Gearbox Faults

United Press International

TUSTIN, California — Malfunctions in CH-53E helicopter transmissions have led the U.S. Navy and the Marine Corps to suspend flight operations of most of their CH-53Es for the second time this year, military officials said Wednesday.

The Marine fleet of CH-53Es, its most powerful helicopter, as well as all of the navy's fleet in the Pacific, were pulled out of operation while the military investigates the malfunctions, a spokesman said in Washington.

The navy's Atlantic fleet of CH-53Es was not affected by the suspension and will continue regular operations.

A Marine spokesman at Tustin Air Station here said the malfunctions, which occurred during test flights at the base during the week-

end, did not cause the helicopters to crash.

The helicopters, built by Sikorsky Aircraft Co. of Stratford, Connecticut, carry both troops and cargo.

The commanding general of the CH-53 fleet at Tustin, Major General John Hudson of the Marines, ordered the helicopters' operations suspended because of "three malfunctions of main gearboxes," the spokesman said. The navy then grounded its Pacific fleet of CH-53s, he added.

Forty-five of the 90 helicopters in the U.S. fleet are based in Tustin; 45 are assigned to other navy and marine bases.

The fleet was first grounded on Feb. 14 for inspection and replacement of defective gears that transmitted power from one of the helicopter's three engines to the rotors. The helicopters were gradually re-

turned to operation after repairs were made.

Twenty Marines have been killed and 17 injured in CH-53E crashes since 1981, according to a spokesman for Representative Robert E. Badham, Republican of California.

Mr. Badham released documents in March that showed navy officials had approved the helicopter for military use in 1981 without complete testing.

Navy officials originally approved the aircraft without investigating allegations that the helicopter had a design flaw that caused the aircraft to vibrate at high frequencies, causing stress in critical parts and the parts to break, according to the data.

Because of the disclosure, Sikorsky began an intense testing program of the helicopter in conjunction with the navy.

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Cuban Force in Angola Is Called Demoralized

General Who Defected Says Military Views Involvement as Its Vietnam

By Nathaniel C. Nash
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Cuban Air Force general who defected to the United States in late May has broken his silence in a series of interviews that detailed widespread disillusionment within the Cuban military over its involvement in Angola.

The general, Rafael del Pino Díaz, a former deputy commander of the Cuban Air Force, also challenged U.S. estimates that Cuba had 3,000 military advisers in Nicaragua.

General del Pino said the number was 300 to 400, and that the Cuban public was so disillusioned by the Angola conflict that it "would not accept another major foreign intervention."

He told of large numbers of casualties in the Angola conflict as well as numerous desertions from the armed forces.

In interviews with Radio Martí,

the U.S. government-sponsored radio station that broadcasts to Cuba, General del Pino said the Cuban Army has had 56,000 deserters in Angola in the last three years, and more than 10,000 casualties there in the last 12 years.

Cuba maintains a 30,000-man force in Angola to help defend the Marxist government against an insurgency backed by the United States and South Africa.

"Only Fidel and Raúl Castro have any faith in victory," General del Pino said in a segment of the interview broadcast on Monday evening, referring to the Cuban president and his brother, who serves as defense minister.

Furthermore, General del Pino added, morale is so low that members of the high command of the Cuban armed forces in Angola believe that "the war is lost" and refer to Angola as the Cuban Vietnam.

It was not possible to verify from intelligence sources the accuracy of General del Pino's assertions and figures.

The general complained bitterly about the treatment of young military recruits. He said they often are sent to Angola after minimum training and then are ordered into battle immediately.

He also asserted that when Cuban soldiers die in combat, they are buried in Angola and relatives are not permitted to have the bodies returned to Cuba.

On May 28, General del Pino fled Cuba with his wife and three of his children, flying in a Cessna twin-engine aircraft from Havana to Key West, Florida. State Department officials have described the 48-year-old general as the highest-ranking Cuban officer ever to flee his country.

Since his defection, he has been granted asylum. He has been undergoing weeks of debriefing by U.S. intelligence officials at an undisclosed location.

Although State Department officials say they have no reason to doubt that his defection was genuine, some have voiced skepticism about the ease with which the general and his family were able to flee Cuba in a small aircraft, escaping Cuban jet fighters.

General del Pino, who commanded Cuba's air force for two years in Angola, said he had defected because of the Cuban government's insistence on continuing the fighting in Angola and what he said was Fidel Castro's tolerance of widespread corruption among some of his top party officials.



Rioters in Rio de Janeiro tried to overturn a bus to protest a fare increase.

After Riot, Rio Rescinds Fare Rise

RIO DE JANEIRO — Bus fare increases were rescinded Wednesday a day after their imposition led to rioting.

About 30 buses were set on fire and windows of 200 other buses were smashed. At least 30 persons were injured and 60 were arrested.

Despite a general price freeze imposed by the government June 12, bus fares were raised Tuesday to 72 cruzeiros (10 cents) from 4.8 cruzeiros.

The riot was the second disturbance in Rio de Janeiro within a week. Demonstrators stoned a bus carrying President José Sarney on June 25, leading police to arrest an activist in the Democratic Labor Party.

Leonel Brizola, the party leader, denied reports that his party organized both incidents.

The justice minister, Paulo Brossard de Souza Pinto, said in Brasília that the state police would deal with the rioters and that the federal government would not intervene requested to do so.

However, government troops have occupied the city's state-owned commuter train station.

Haiti's Military Government Seizes Control of Elections

By Joseph B. Treaster
New York Times Service

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — After several months of progress toward democracy, Haiti's military government has seized control of the electoral process, provoking the most serious political crisis since the collapse of the Duvalier dictatorship 17 months ago.

On Tuesday, the second day of a nationwide strike, political leaders accused the government of violating Haiti's new constitution and threatened to boycott elections.

Six persons were killed and dozens were wounded Tuesday when police opened fire on strikers, according to Radio Haiti Inter, Agence France-Press reported. There was no official confirmation.

Businesses reopened on Wednesday, and pedestrians and traffic moved normally through the streets of the capital that had been barricaded. The United Press International reported. Soldiers and police were allowed to return to barracks and homes.

The principal demand of the strike, called by about 60 political leaders, was for the government to restore control of elections to an independent panel as provided in the constitution.

For months after the fall of President Jean-Claude Duvalier on Feb. 7, 1986, there were street protests and labor unrest.

But the country had been relatively calm for most of this year. More than 90 percent of eligible

voters endorsed a new constitution March 29, and candidates have been working on presidential campaigns.

Protests that the provisional government was ineffective faded as the country focused on the electoral process, including the election of an electoral council and its drafting of a program to conduct the elections.

In early June, the council submitted a \$9 million election plan to the provisional government, headed by Lieutenant General Henri Namphy.

On June 22, the government issued a decree that ignored most of the council's proposals and gave primary responsibility for elections to the Ministry of Interior and Defense, which includes the army and the police.

The same day, with a national strike to protest deteriorating economic conditions under way, troops ransacked the headquarters of a labor federation that had called the strike and arrested several members.

The next day, in another apparent contravention of the Haitian Constitution, as well as the conditions for U.S. aid, the government announced the dissolution of the labor federation.

The government also declared that the chairman of the nine-member electoral commission and one other member did not meet the citizenship requirements for serving on the panel and told their

sponsors, the Roman Catholic Church and the Protestant Federation of Haiti, to replace them. The churches protested, but appointed two new council members.

Tension increased late last week as the minister of information, Jacques Lortie, and the minister of justice, François St. Fleur, seemed to contradict each other at a joint news conference.

Mr. St. Fleur suggested that compromise was possible on the electoral council issue. But Mr. Lortie said the government was not concerned whether the electoral decree was "constitutional or unconstitutional."

General Namphy made no attempt to clarify the situation. Through most of his tenure, he has been accused of operating repressively and not explaining his government's actions to the public. He repeatedly has said he is not interested in the presidency.

The U.S. Embassy dismissed charges from some political leaders that the provisional government would not dare to have acted on the electoral issue without U.S. support. A senior U.S. official in Port-au-Prince said: "Our policy is to help Haiti move to democracy through elections."

The official reaffirmed a U.S. State Department statement that more than \$100 million in U.S. aid to Haiti this year "depends on absolute respect" for democratic principles.

U.S. Envoy Quietly Exits Managua, Seeing Hope for Peace

By Stephen Kinzer
New York Times Service

MANAGUA — Like many American ambassadors, Harry E. Bergold keeps a large wall map in his office at the U.S. Embassy here.

But Mr. Bergold's map is not of the United States, or even of Nicaragua or Central America. It depicts the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

"I keep that map to remind me that things change," he explained.

Three years after assuming his post in Managua, Mr. Bergold is scheduled to depart this week for Washington. At his request, there have been no farewell parties, and even some of his senior aides were unaware of his plans as late as Tuesday morning.

No replacement has been named, and it is uncertain when or whether there will be another U.S. ambassador in Nicaragua.

Some conservatives in the United States have suggested that to

increase pressure on Nicaragua's Sandinist government, the United States should shut its embassy in Managua, or at least leave the ambassador's post vacant. President Ronald Reagan has indicated that he disagrees, but he has not yet chosen a successor to Mr. Bergold.

Several names have been considered and discarded, and a State Department official said last week that the nominating process "is back to square one."

While awaiting a new assignment from the State Department, Mr. Bergold will work at the Center for Strategic and International Studies at Georgetown University. In moments of weakness, he has lamented that he did not pursue an academic career.

In Managua, it fell to Mr. Bergold to represent the United States before a government with which his country is all but formally at war.

During Mr. Bergold's tenure, Mr. Reagan denounced the Nicaraguan leader, Daniel Ortega Saavedra, as a dictator who had turned his country into a "horrific dictatorship." Mr. Ortega resorted to the guerrilla insurgency that the United States is sponsoring in Nicaragua.

Foreign Service officer. He was a deputy assistant secretary of state under Presidents Richard M. Nixon and Gerald R. Ford, and during the administration of President Jimmy Carter he served as assistant secretary of energy for international affairs.

Before being posted to Managua in May 1984, he spent four years as ambassador to Hungary.

In a recent interview, Mr. Bergold, 55, denied that the United States was interested solely in a military victory in Nicaragua.

"I don't think we consider the internal situation a lost cause," he said.

"The Nicaraguan people are generally very pro-American," Mr. Bergold added. "Despite the historical realities of our Marine occupation of Nicaragua and our government's support for the Somoza dictatorship, most people here like the United States and respect its institutions and its culture. They

are difficult subjects for the agit-prop machinery, which attempts to portray a more negative image of the United States."

"The opportunities for catalytic change inside the country are real," he said. "But the Communist Party and the Sandinist state are exact and are not lightly to be dismissed or easily to be changed."

When Mr. Bergold arrived in Managua, Nicaragua was preparing for national elections. The main anti-Sandinist coalition refused to take part, and another opposition party quit the race after its leader received a visit from Mr. Bergold two weeks before the election. Reports in the pro-government press accused him of interfering in Nicaraguan politics.

During Mr. Bergold's first months in Nicaragua, he traveled widely and spoke with opposition figures in many communities. But the police harassed some of the people with whom he met.

It fell to Bergold to represent the United States before a government with which his country is all but formally at war.

arguing makes Mr. Reagan "worse than Hitler."

Notwithstanding such language, Mr. Bergold managed to maintain good personal relations with several Sandinist leaders, particularly Interior Minister Tomás Borge Martínez, who is apparently designated by the Sandinist National Directorate to maintain a back channel to the U.S. Embassy.

"When Borge reports to the National Directorate about his latest meeting with Bergold, everyone listens very carefully," a Sandinist official said.

In addition to enjoying the respect of Sandinist leaders, Mr. Bergold is admired by other foreign diplomats in Managua.

"He conceptualizes the Central American problem with great depth and precision," said a South American ambassador. "His analytical skills are enormous."

Mr. Bergold spent years in Washington working for both Republican and Democratic administrations, and he has unusually strong political connections for a

diplomat in Managua.

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AGFUND makes also direct contributions to such prominent public and private institutions fighting diseases and poverty, as the Pasteur Institute which has received grants for its research and virology work on AIDS.

Furthermore, the creation of the Arab Board for Child and Development (ABCD), in April 1987, under the sponsorship of AGFUND, is a major achievement in fulfilling the specific needs of the children of the Arab World.

On the occasion of the 6th Anniversary of AGFUND, the Member States reaffirm their commitment to the struggle for a better World, with no discrimination as to race, religion or political orientation. They wish to express their gratitude to those who, by their action and support, turn this financial aid into a never-ending search for hope, dignity, and a brighter future for humanity.

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Prince Talal
Bin Abdul Aziz Al Saud
President of AGFUND.



Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

The 1987 Revolution

Mikhail Gorbachev means to make a new revolution in the Soviet Union. There should be no doubt about that now. Last week he announced plans to partially dismantle central planning and radically reform the subsidized pricing system. These have been at the heart of the Stalinist command economy. If pursued with vigor, these goals will entail a political turning inward, perhaps away from distracting additional challenges to Western interests.

Western leaders can welcome such a trend. They should applaud the loosening of authoritarian controls which will attend economic decentralization. They can even encourage the process with agreements, where interests coincide.

But debate in the West need not romanticize the enterprise, nor dally over whether it represents convergence with Western values and institutions, nor rush to proclaim its success or failure, nor exaggerate Western influence. What will happen will be rooted in Russian history and Soviet society. Mr. Gorbachev has set himself an awesome task.

The Soviet leader has spoken with rare candor about the sluggish Soviet economy, but until now had proposed only piecemeal solutions and relied primarily on exhortation and tinkering. Last week he offered for the first time a coherent plan to move the Soviet economy away from centralized management toward local self-determina-

tion. He would use the spur of profits and reduce price subsidies. Under the plan, local enterprises would operate by contract, initially competing for state business, increasingly trading with one another independently on a wholesale level. The central planning agency would set comprehensive guidelines, not manage industries.

The plan has direction but lacks detail. Exactly how to change the elaborate price-setting system remains unaddressed. Such touchy questions as bankruptcy and firing are handled gingerly. Bureaucrats have grumbled about these impending changes. But how fiercely will workers react when job security becomes an issue for the first time in Soviet history, when bread and transportation no longer cost a few kopeks? And how much Mr. Gorbachev calls for democratization now, what will be and his colleagues do if economic liberalization breeds political dissent, as in China?

There will be ample time for mulling over the practicality of the plan and, eventually, its success or failure. There is time as well to contemplate the implications of a far or lean Soviet Union for Western security. For the moment, the West would do well to mark the moment's significance: Yet another Communist giant, "the" Communist giant, now sets out to undo the revolution of 1917 with the revolution of 1987.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

An OPEC Compromise

OPEC's meetings are always a useful reminder of the political geography of oil—where it comes from and how its price is set. Currently the price is being set by OPEC's limits on production, limits that the member governments, remembering last year's price collapse, are now observing much more carefully than has usually been their custom. The meeting that ended last week-end was remarkably short and serene. The final agreement was a compromise between Iran's demands for higher prices and Saudi Arabia's lower-price strategy—and once again the compromise has been tilted slightly in favor of Iran. It is calculated to raise the price slowly from the present \$18 a barrel as winter comes and demand rises.

In the view from Washington, the striking thing about this meeting is that neither the OPEC governments nor the infinitely sensitive oil markets seem to fear that the flow of oil through the Gulf might be cut off. President Reagan is talking about going to great lengths to ensure freedom of navigation, but the Gulf countries do not appear greatly concerned by the danger to shipping.

One reason is that all of them have been at work building pipelines to reduce their de-

pendence on the Gulf. Iraq is about to open a large new line that runs through Turkey to the Mediterranean. Iran, according to The Wall Street Journal, is working on a line to carry its oil overland around the Strait of Hormuz to a port on the open sea.

There is good reason to keep U.S. naval ships in the Gulf. But the reason is to give visible support to the Arab states, now under pressure from Iran. The degree of that pressure is accurately measured in the OPEC meetings. The Saudis lost the initiative there last summer in part because of Iran's gains in the war. The Arabs are now avoiding open quarrels with Iran and are prepared to accommodate Iranian interests by pushing oil prices cautiously upward.

The most imminent threat to Gulf oil supply is not that Iranian planes and missiles will shut off tanker traffic but that Iranian political influence will induce the neighboring Arab states, with their huge capacity, to cut production and force up prices. That would be very good for oil-exporting countries with limited reserves, such as Iran. And it would be very bad for the rest of the world.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Security at the Embassy?

The outsiders appointed to look into revelations of Soviet bugging of the U.S. Embassy in Moscow are now checking in. James Schlesinger, former chief of intelligence and defense, has proposed a plausible plan of rebuilding and new construction to fight the bugging, and Melvin Laird, also a former secretary of defense, is about to submit his report on security personnel and procedures.

Mr. Schlesinger, in Hill testimony, made plain that serious errors of judgment had virtually invited Soviet exploitation at the embassy. First at fault was an attitude of seeming indifference to the whole Soviet tradition of contempt for and distrust of foreigners. Because of this attitude, the Soviets were given extraordinary opportunities to load up the embassy with bugs of a technological advancement even now beyond American matching or countering.

The State Department is alert these days to the corrosive insinuation that if it cannot make and police an agreement on building its own house, it cannot expect to be entrusted with more demanding tasks. The department insists that it has learned from

past errors and that it is now fully organized for the imperative of embassy security. Congress will no doubt want to equip itself to keep an eye on how well the department does in building buildings and maintaining security at them—problems which assumed proportions of scandal in Moscow but which exist for the United States in one or another degree around the world.

American alertness, however, is not enough, according to Mr. Schlesinger; Soviet cooperation is essential, too. It is foolish to expect the Kremlin to abandon its propensity for espionage, but it is essential to negotiate new construction terms that will allow the United States to protect itself adequately. The requisite leverage may be available, Mr. Schlesinger suggests, in the Soviets' desire to gain full use of their own newly constructed facilities in Washington.

They may also wish to contain the outrage that they now can see Americans feel about the Moscow embassy penetrations. The Kremlin's approach to this matter will be a good test of its seriousness about improving relations with the United States.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Other Comment

Going Overboard in the Gulf

President Reagan is half right and half wrong in his decision to escalate the American role in the Iran-Iraq war. He is right to support international efforts to end the almost seven years of warfare. He is wrong to rush ahead with the plan to place the American flag on 11 Kuwaiti tankers, an intervention both risky and unnecessary.

The peace initiative will not be easy for the Reagan administration. In the reckless and illegal transfer of arms to Iran, masterminded by Mr. Reagan's own National Security Council staff, the United States lost credibility as an impartial peace broker. Now he appears ready to wage war against Iran, tinging the scales the other way to favor Iraq, tinging the scales the other way to favor Iraq, tinging the scales the other way to favor Iraq.

Draping Kuwaiti tankers in American flags raises extraordinary risks. Nevertheless, the president seems determined to plunge in, suggesting that there is the risk of action—a hostile power to establish a dominant

position. Some of the most thoughtful members of Congress, including Sam Nunn, the most influential senator on defense matters, have urged the president to delay this initiative until there can be further study of the consequences. They are right.

The consequences are unpredictable, but it does not take much imagination to picture the unfolding of terrible events as the U.S. Missouri joins a carrier task force off the Strait of Hormuz. What if Iran, in another display of its unpredictable xenophobia, unleashes its new Chinese-made anti-ship missiles against a Kuwaiti tanker flying the Stars and Stripes? Does the Missouri open fire or does the carrier task force launch its fighter bombers in a massive response? But against what target? The missile launchers? An air base? Tehran? And does the navy then presume that war is declared and engage all hostile ships and aircraft? To what purpose? Freedom of the high seas? Perhaps. But that freedom has hardly been at question, for the tragic war has spilled over into attacks on less than 1 percent of Gulf shipping.

The measure of how tall America stands in the world is based on how it uses its power, not on how belligerently it behaves.

—THE LOS ANGELES TIMES

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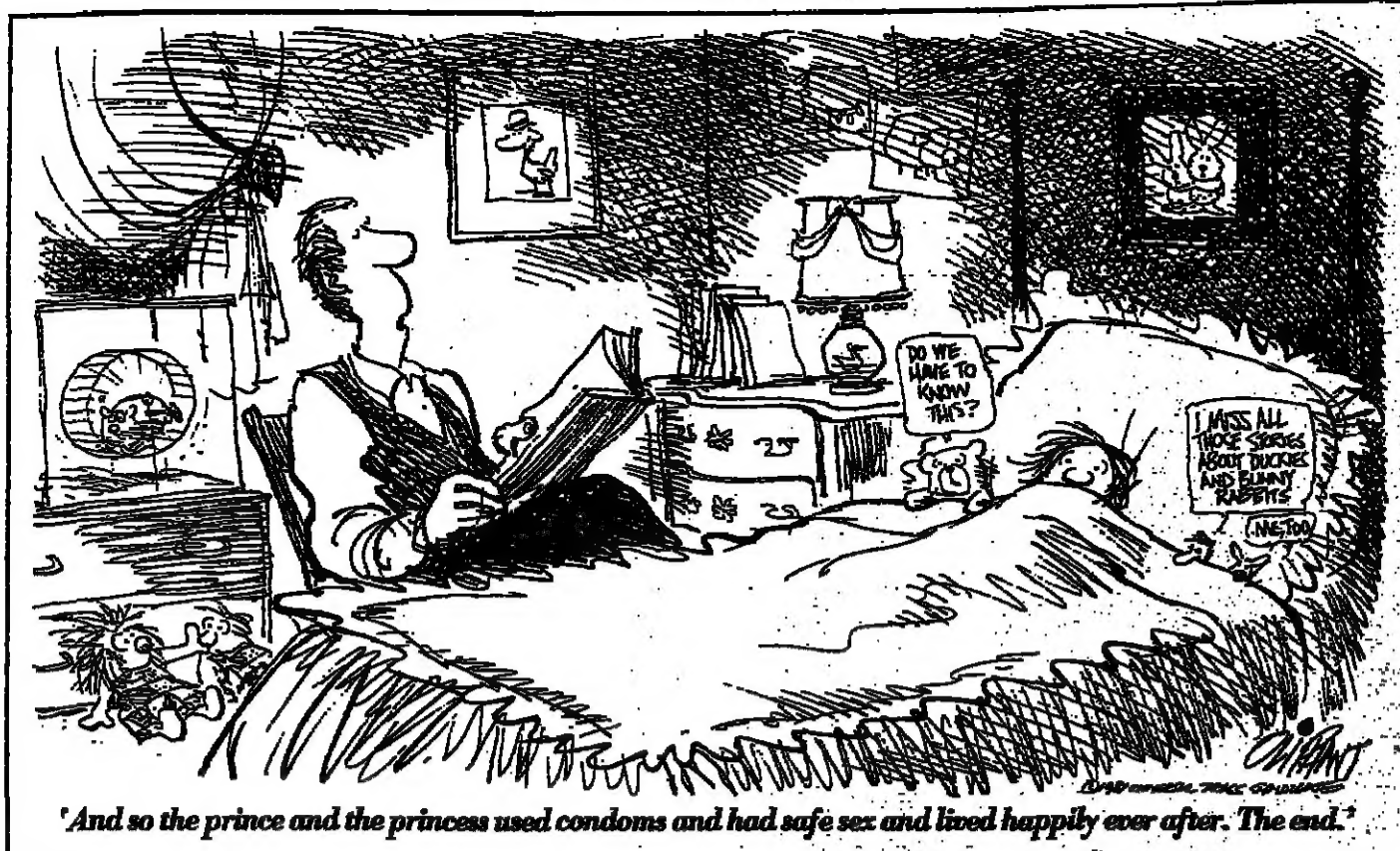
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OPINION



Europe: For a Diplomacy of Self-Determination

By William Pfaff

BERLIN — George Kennan, the man who articulated "containment," indeed who invented it in 1947, and since has been sorry about what became of it, must be aghast at the current and continuing observation last week on today's changing intellectual and political atmosphere.

Speaking to a German Marshall Fund gathering in Berlin, Professor Kennan said that what happens next in the drama of Europe's division must come from the Europeans themselves. It cannot be expected to come from the superpowers.

Europeans will have "to discover the paths of escape" from the political deadlock that blights the continent and endangers its future. Kennan said it is not so much by the risk of war as from the fact that the Soviet Union's domination of Eastern Europe is, in the long term, unsustainable.

Professor Kennan did not say the last, but I doubt that he would disagree. What he did say was that the United States and the Soviet Union are distracted by their interests and commitments, and by wars, elsewhere in the world, and are "immersed in a sterile and tragic long-range military rivalry—a rivalry predicated on the existence of Europe's divided condition and not conducive to the exploration of possibilities for its removal."

This, I would think, is just what most Europeans do not want to hear. In Eastern Europe the longing for change runs deep, but between banks of extreme risk. Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland all have explored models of peaceful change, and all, except for Hungary's economic reforms, have eventually provoked direct or indirect Soviet repression. The

threat, or fear, of Soviet wrath seems the binding condition of political life.

The salient objection is that this cannot last. The Soviet Union itself is changing, or trying to change. Mikhail Gorbachev demands that the East German, Czechoslovak and Romanian authorities change their ways.

The core problem in Eastern Europe is that the Soviets have failed as imperialists. A successful imperialist inspires respect and the emulation of those he rules. He imposes his values, his norms of civilization, and these are accepted as superior ones. The conquered want to say, too, "Civis Romanus sum!" No one in Eastern Europe would dream of saying with pride that he is a citizen of Moscow. The idea is grotesque; the fact that it is so condemns the existing system.

Western Europe avoids change out of complacency rather than from fear. Moreover, the West Europeans have for years renounced autonomy in the large matters of international politics. They leave all that to the United States—or to "the alliance,"

which means the United States at one remove. They then criticize what the United States does. The relationship is a sour one, and it is worsening.

The notion that Europeans must take charge of their continent's future makes all extremely uneasy. They claim that they are weak; the superpowers are superpowerful. The reality is that the Europeans are stronger than they will admit, and that the superpowers grow less and less super.

The only recent innovative thought in Western Europe has been on security rather than political matters, and it responds to the perception that the American guarantee and pressure may fade. Thus French and West German have talked halfheartedly about the problem of a European deterrent, and are now to experiment with a merged conventional force.

The British Labor Party, the West German, Dutch and Danish left, the Green parties—all call on the superpowers to renounce their nuclear arms and stop being what they are.

Europe Is a Harmony of Many Voices

THE hallmark of modern Europe is diversity, not uniformity. In the European concert of nations, to revive a concept from the 19th century, not only the voices of the major powers are heard, but also those of the smaller countries, and they are what gives Europe its real harmony. Not to mention the full, rich tones which the music could achieve if the East European countries could also join in. The ability to point the way to the future by setting an example is by no means the exclusive province of the traditional great powers. The diversity of the European family benefits from the fact that all countries provide an impetus to further progress. It is precisely the interplay between great and small nations which gives rise to opportunities which go beyond power politics for the benefit of all.

—Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich)

South Korea: Democracy Will Take Time to Build

By Richard L. Walker

COLUMBIA, South Carolina — South Koreans and their friends around the world can breathe a bit easier now that a political compromise seems to have been reached in Seoul. But steady progress toward a more open political system and democratic rights is likely to be difficult.

Recent cries on the streets for "Democracy now!" have tended to portray South Korea as an absolute condition. Get rid of the present government or hold direct elections, and then democracy will be achieved.

But democracy is a process. And, as sophisticated South Koreans both in the government and in the opposition have reminded me, South Korea lacks some of the institutions and traditions for modern democracy.

A direct presidential election will not necessarily bring the millennium. It could, however, give a nudge to-

ward acceptance and legitimacy, and that is a necessary step toward the peaceful transfer of power that President Chun Doo Hwan seeks.

It might be helpful to remember some of the difficulties that stand in the way of progress toward democracy. These are only a few of the problems that portend further complexities even if all else proceeds smoothly.

First, the Republic of Korea remains a nation under siege, living with a true, not peace. An irrational dictatorship to the north, whose army remains in a state of full mobilization, regularly spews forth threats for Communist-style "liberation" of the South.

Although the credibility of the U.S. commitment to South Korea security has been restored, such actions as the Pyongyang-directed bombing in Ran-

goon, Burma, on Oct. 9, 1983, in which 17 key South Korean officials were killed, provide a reminder of the constant need for cohesion and alertness.

Some of the younger generation (two-thirds of the population has been born since the Korean War) insist that the Chun government has never played the threat from the North, but American intelligence has confirmed the seriousness of that threat.

Second, South Koreans have had little experience with elections or democratic institutions at the local level. In traditional Confucian style, the government in Seoul has appointed local officials from the national bureaucracy pool. Elections for mayors and town councils were a reform that was repeatedly urged on the former president, Park Chung Hee, to no avail.

The Chun government has recently adopted policies that would lead in the direction of responsibly elected local governments. Opposition leaders have not pushed for local elections, perhaps because they want to be able to reward supporters if they achieve power.

Third, the intransigent style of politics must change if South Korea is to match its economic achievements with political progress. Many U.S.-educated Koreans who return—a superb elite corps of revolutionary modernizers—become the factionalism, the lack of spirit of compromise and the winner-take-all approach to politics.

It is tragic that few of the major leaders have anything resembling a thoughtful platform for dealing with, say, urbanization (Seoul is growing by more than a quarter-million people a year), rural and urban poverty or long-term trade problems. Political parties do not really have programs; they are collections of factions with loyalties to personalities.

Fourth, the absence of a solid basis of law backed by an independent judiciary has hindered political development. The Confucian tradition stresses the superiority of man over law, and there is little historical background to support concepts of equality before the law, which is so essential for democratic procedures and institutions. Traditions require respect for elders, rank and deference within organizations, and loyalty to family and clan above the law.

Finally, South Korea must resolve the inner tensions in its society that result from having a century of change compressed into two decades: modernization, rapid urbanization and the emergence of a TV generation. Suddenly, South Korea is almost 80 percent urban, yet the traditional values are basically rural. Tremendous problems of adjustment occur when change is so rapid and far-reaching.

There are some reasons why progress toward a modern democratic political system will not be easy. And yet

But this avoids the essential problem, which is political.

If one makes the proposal, even to a man as serious as the new Swedish prime minister, Ingvar Carlsson, that Sweden could make an intellectual contribution (at least) to the problem of moving its Central European neighbors closer to a political and security status resembling that held by its other neighbor, Finland, this is taken as an exotic notion. Yet Sweden since the war has played a tact role as a guarantor of Finland's neutrality, and is a credible and respected diplomatic interlocutor in both Eastern and Western Europe.

Nuclear weapons and foreign armies are in Central Europe because of the political division of Europe and a superpower rivalry now so increased with habit and rhetoric as to be breakable only by so drastic a reversal that it could put everything at risk. Examples of that would be an American decision to pull out of Europe or to make a sharp reduction in its commitment, or a calculated Soviet offer to West Germany of German unification.

There has to be a safer way. Time is overdue for European chancelleries—inherently, as they have been known to remind the unstable Americans, of a proud and successful diplomacy—to reclaim responsibility for what happens next on their own continent. The purpose of diplomacy is to identify and achieve the "inclusive common interest" (Sir Harold Nicolson's phrase). It is nowhere more needed than in the relationship of Eastern with Western Europe, and of them both to the superpowers.

International Herald Tribune
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But assume the worst anyway: The Soviets seize all the oil coming through the Gulf. Then what do they do with it? What they already do with their surplus oil: Sell it on the world market for the world market price. This might actually reduce the oil price.

Now I would like to go even further down the path of heresy. Let's "offer" the Soviets their canister dream outright: a warm water port in Iran. In fact, let's "offer" them Iran in toto. Conservatives seem to think that the only reason why Iran has not already been swallowed up is because America has stoutly resisted such a move. But think about it. The Soviets have struggled for seven years with Afghanistan. Imagine on top of that trying to cope with Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

If I were president I would be tempted to invite the Soviets into Iran. "Mr. Gorbachev, you want a nice warm water port? Meet Mr. Khomeini. I'm sure you'll find him most accommodating." Then I would turn to the ayatollah and say: "You're sick of the Great Satan? We agree. We're going to say goodbye now. But there's someone else who would like to do business with you. Meet Mr. Gorbachev, and have a nice day."

Two birds with one stone. Conservatives are like an American football team that only learned to do one thing: block. When you mention Communist expansion, few can come up with anything more creative than: Block that communist Chinaman takeover is the worst possible fate that can befall a country—but can we give the ayatollah credit for thinking the same thing? When will conservatives learn to throw the ball? Or perhaps better: a little jujitsu?

The writer, professor of international relations at the University of South Carolina, was U.S. ambassador to South Korea from 1981 to 1986. He contributed this column to The New York Times.

The writer, a media fellow at the Hoover Institution, is a contributing editor to the American Spectator. He served in the Royal Navy. This column was contributed to the Los Angeles Times.

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1912: Too Many Dukes

MADRID — People all over Spain are talking of the campaign undertaken by a section of the press against the Government because of the way in which it has been distributing titles during the past few years. Sensational disclosures on the manner in which titles are obtained have been made, and a violent agitation has been begun by the old noble houses of Spain. The aristocracy cannot see with benevolent eyes such a tremendous increase in the number of dukes, marquises, counts, viscounts and barons recently granted letters or claiming to have received them, and whose only claim to becoming members of the "privileged aristocracy of Spain" is their ability to pay the fees the Treasury demands. "At the rate we are going," said a grandee of one of the oldest families, "within a few years every other Spaniard will be a duke."

1937: German Science

PARIS — With a national unity of purpose and an unrivaled knowledge of atomic structure, German scientists are concentrating on supplying to their fatherland by chemical synthesis those products which it has been denied by nature, according to Maurice Holland, of the U.S. National Research Council. Mr. Holland returned to Paris recently after inspecting German research technique. Germany has had the rare foresight to spend its time and money in the study of fundamental processes. As a result, the scientists are laying the foundations of industries you and I never heard of. Those boys know their atoms. They can take their materials apart and put them together again. . . . The Germans are producing artificial wool and rubber, and will be able to produce synthetic substitutes for anything they lack.

OPINION

Sinking Down to the Bottom Line

By Richard Reeves

NEW YORK — I have always thought that the best thing about being a reporter is the company. Long days where it's happening; long nights with people who love what they do. Journalism was never the best-paying business in the world, but that did not seem to matter because it had a high proportion of people who would have done it all for nothing.

That is changing rapidly. I have never seen and heard as much professional unhappiness as there seems to be these days among reporters and editors, correspondents and producers. The night and day talk has progressed from good old high-energy griping to frightened grumbling and, now, to depression.

The higher you go, the worse it gets. The stars of the business — names familiar to readers of The New York Times and The Wall Street Journal, Time and Newsweek, and to viewers of the three big American networks — talk privately and bitterly about getting out, or being thrown out.

Some of that is self-pity, some self-serving. But taken together it is an indication that our world is disappearing. We are being defeated, and our values discarded, by accountants and management consultants and salesmen — the "managers," the bottom-line guys and the Hollywood types, too. Well, why should we be any different?

I feel as if I've wasted 25 years of my life, said a network television producer, a great success by any standard. "This is not the organization I signed on with. Then we wanted to be the best and we were. Now I just hope we won't be the first network to drop news altogether."

"They tell you Klaus Barbie isn't new, NATO isn't new," said a foreign correspondent of great prestige over lunch in Paris. "All they want back in New York is AIDS, restaurants and Lady Di. We have lost our commitment to what we believe, people should know and just give them what they want. I'm looking, if you hear of anything, let me know."

"I picked up the phone to quit last week," said a 29-year-old national newspaper correspondent on the fast track. "But I decided to wait until I had another job — in another business. I'm going to get out before my turn comes. They just pushed out two guys over 45 so they can hire four younger ones and save two pensions. That's called 'management,' and if I was interested in management I would have gotten a master's degree across the river at the business school."

I suppose the journalism that attracted those three — three of dozens I have talked with recently in New York, Paris, Washington and London — was badly managed, at best by the standards of Harvard Business School. For decades, after all, The New York Times did not even have a news budget; editors just spent whatever they thought necessary to gather all the news fit to print. In today's brave new world, the manager assigned to run NBC by his superior at General Electric began by saying something like:

"Why run news at all if we can make more money using something cheaper?"

The answer to his question was that the networks ran news (and public affairs programming) because the government forced them to as a condition of exclusive access to limited public airwaves. From the 1950s through the 1970s, money machines like CBS and NBC tried to convince us all that they deserved national largesse because they were public service organizations that just happened to be making huge profits. Now that is not necessary. America has a government dedicated to giving corporations whatever they want in the name of more. It is possible that a network could replace the evening news with "Wheel of Fortune" and be given a national forest or two as a bonus for dedication to the free market.

And that is precisely what the networks are doing, replacing expensive news with cheap games. More profit. Good bottom-line management. They will do it as fast as possible because the Reagan administration could be replaced by people who throw around worn-out phrases like "public service" and "public interest."

ABC's "World News Tonight," I suspect, will be the first to go. The cancellation will be announced as an expansion of "Nightline" — providing Americans with "viewing options" instead of the "inefficiency" of three competing news programs at the same evening hour. "What are you complaining about?" a television executive asked me. "Cities couldn't sup-

port three newspapers. Why do we need three TV news organizations?"

Right. And until ABC (or Larry Tisch's candy store, CBS) decides to kill its news programming, the managers can just keep pushing the news hour forward. In New York, ABC has already moved the news to 6:30 P.M., where fewer people are home, and put "Jeopardy!" on at 7. "Jeopardy!" is beating Tom Brokaw and Dan Rather in the ratings, so WABC in New York is making another \$3 million or \$4 million a year. Good management.

Our West, where the national news feeds begin at 4:30 local time or even 3:30 in California, the nightly news has become the afternoon news — coming on before people get home so they won't be bothered by the troubles of the world.

We are seeing the end of an era that lasted more than a century. New news technologies, from telegraphy and wire services to nightly national news on radio and then network television, drew Americans together, playing a critical role in uniting the United States, which had fragmented to the point of civil war. Now there are exciting new technologies and services, including Cable News Network, but new management techniques based only on old greed are speeding up a new separation of the nation — the new managers would say "the audience."

If all that depresses old-fashioned journalists, so what? Who are they to stand in the way of progress — and in the way of the new managers who restructured more important American businesses such as steel and automobiles and electronics?

Universal Press Syndicate



Democratic Party Unity

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

South Africa: Foreign Investors Have a Duty, Too

As a South African resident, I observe with increasing cynicism the great outward trek of foreign investment. Our country's economic history has always suffered from "boom and gloom," which foreign investors have coped with admirably in the past. Now, however, foreign investors are leaving in droves.

Like apartheid, foreign investment has been in existence in South Africa since the arrival of the first European settlers. (Officially, apartheid dates from 1948.) Were foreign investors aware of apartheid's moral implications when they first arrived? If so, why were no voices of disapproval raised until external pressure was applied? Certainly, our foreign investors have not displayed any reluctance in taking advantage of the "good years" of apartheid.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor," and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

indeed, South African subsidiaries of foreign corporations have an excellent record of high return on investment ratios and levels of profitability.

It is a sad indictment on the Western corporate community that the organizations that have profited from the apartheid system for so many decades are now not prepared to participate in the process of change. Now that they have suddenly become aware of apartheid's inhumanity, surely the time for a committed course of action has come?

Racial prejudice and exploitation are a venom that all people agree must be eradicated. In South Africa there is a substantial and growing community that is recognizing the urgent need for change. However, changes can take place only when credible and maintained pressure is exerted on the legislature — from inside. South Africans committed to democratic change need all the help they can get, especially from inside.

If foreign corporations believe in democratic change, they must commit themselves to a responsible strategy — for the better times to come.

VERA DE HEN, Cape Town

Why the Dutch Went South

Regarding "Tribalism Is Dynamic, to Be Handled With Caution" (June 5):

William Pfaff states that "religious persecution sent Dutch Calvinists to South Africa." But most of those settlers left their homeland for South Africa to escape plucking poverty. The Netherlands was dominated by Calvinists during the time the Dutch Boers went to South Africa.

C. APPALSWAMY, Breda, Netherlands

Curb the Money, Not Ideas

Regarding "Yes, Curb the 'Fat Cats,' but Let's Curb Ourselves Too" (June 23):

David Broder, with whom I usually agree on everything, has here exceeded his reach in groping for an original approach to a flaw in the operation of American election campaigns.

In claiming that "few would seriously maintain that a \$1,000 contributor exerts more leverage than the person who drafts a speech for a contender or gives him his briefing on trade policy or the Gulf," Mr. Broder comes close to challenging his own right to continue proposing excellent ideas in his columns.

Unfortunate. The free proposal of ideas should not be curbed. The dependence on cash for campaigning should.

THOMAS ATKIN, Geneva

Alone Again, Naturally

Allan Zobel's "With a Toast to 'Singlehood,' Drink Up the Last Cold Beer" (Meanwhile, June 26) is an inspiring example of today's yuppie self-involvement. I wish her many happy lonely days and nights as she grows older.

May I add my own short list? As a single person, you go to bars to drink in human warmth; then you come home to a welcoming silence. You share your thoughts, feelings and problems with yourself.

You mourn alone. You sleep with your arms wrapped around your pillow; then you kiss yourself goodbye each morning.

You can drop dead, and no one will know until they smell you. Since most such people are too in love with themselves to have kids, perhaps the problem will solve itself in time.

STAN BECKER, Paris

Watch Out, the Old Unrest Is Back Among the Natives

By Lewis H. Diuguid

WASHINGTON — We journalists are suffering an unseemly spate of adjectival excess, of adverbial inflation, of nominal anemia. We are word weary. In the best of times we wear out words in a hurry, burn them up the way a rocket consumes fuel. As a copy editor in pursuit of spent words for two decades, I have perched through quite a few. These days I chase them across a computer screen with a cursor.

We once underdressed, wallowing in the headlines tradition of *set, net and flay*.

MEANWHILE

Lately, the old lust to compress has cooled. Consider the mayhem wreaked on that lean verb, *to press*. By pressing, one created the noun *pressure*. No longer. Whereas previous governments pressed allies and adversaries, the Reagan administration pressures them.

When we do fetch up a short noun, we often pick the wrong one. Take the unseemly matter of unrest. America's free press would protest right up to the supreme ombudsman any suggestion that editors have let Pieter Botha choose the words with which South Africa's troubles are reported. But there it is: "Eight blacks were killed in the latest unrest..." or "Yesterday's unrest included the 'necklace' burnings of six persons..."

The imagery foisted on reporters by the "unrest" reports of Pieter Botha for Information harks back to an era when every cabled account from some rather remote region told us that "the natives are restless." In South Africa, foreign correspondents let racial violence and civil war masquerade as "unrest," and the Information Bureau's hoodwinkery continues.

Correspondents, taken up with the word, are tirelessly spreading unrest to scenes of strife from Beirut to Kabul.

We must watch out also for a current adjectival affliction, *privately*, as in "politician X refused to comment publicly," but he said privately that... "Here is this journalistic era's equivalent of H.L. Menckin's gaudy spectacle: A leader at the public trough makes a private statement not to his confessor or psychiatrist but to a newspaper reporter, who, by mutual agreement, proceeds to print it. The reader is left to wonder, privately, what happened to the meaning of that word he used to understand."

Deeply is another example, enlisted to pump up flat prose, as in, "Mouammar Gadhafi, deeply depressed by..." Such adverbs loose inflation in the news column. Soon, any depression or even mild frustration is preceded by *deeply*.

Copy editors of the old school sat in sagging chairs wielding a dictionary, soft-lead pencils, scratch paper, a modicum of taste, an allergy to libel and a rule or two to avoid pratfalls in print. The pencils and paper are gone, and the old rules, too, are coming unstuck, rules

like these: Avoid judgmental adjectives and view superlatives with suspicion.

This decade's unobjectionable adjectives of choice are *harsh* and *worst*. Journalists do pursue objectivity, most of them passionately. But years of this sticking to the facts produces a thirst for words to pungently position the reader.

A London correspondent, after several stories describing Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's efforts to reorient the British economy, recently winged a lead paragraph past his editor referring to "Thatcher's harsh economic policies," and the loaded adjective was loose. After that, in a familiar radiating pattern, *harsh* turned up in countless other stories on topics from winter weather to taxes on the poor.

Worst is worse. *Best* would be just as bad, but, as is well established, newspapers do not dwell on good news. *Worst* panders to newspaper's quest of the first, most, largest and costliest. News is precedent, after all. But just as assuredly, the superlative *worst*, as opposed to first or deadliest, is judgmental, and is rarely susceptible to precise measure. Usually, *worst* connotes laziness on the part of the writer and the editor. A more apt word or phrase could make the reader realize why the story was a nonesuch, rather than having to take the reporter's word.

In recent files of foreign news it stood in for "most profound," "most persistent" and, in the third case, I'm not sure what. "Last Thursday, Aquino encountered the worst crisis of her 11-month-old presidency..." "Even Begin's worst critics concede..." and "Indications are that the worst casualty could be confidence in the Sarney government."

Although handfuls of hapless nouns and adjectives recur distressingly in newspapers, an entire case — the possessive — is being crowded out. Again, its demise probably started with headline writers saving space. The sense could survive with the apostrophized "it" excoriated: "Nixon Plan Nixed" rather than "Nixon's Plan Nixed." Nowadays, Middle East correspondents write of Arafat loyalists rather than Arafat's supporters. Next came Marcos loyalists. It must go back to empire loyalists.

The U.S. secretary of state's stay in Moscow is known as the Shultz visit, rather than Shultz's visit.

This situation contributes to the breakdown of the once fine distinction between nouns and adjectives. Some words, such as *fair*, change meaning as they pass from noun to adjective. Consider what would happen to the meaning of *fast* food were noun and adjective not kept distinct.

I notice we are using *increasingly* increasingly. And next time I am offered a rare glimpse, I am going to shut my eyes.

The writer is an assistant foreign editor of The Washington Post.

GENERAL NEWS

Gorbachev Sees Family Farms As Key to Boosting Production

By Bill Keller

NEW YORK TIMES SERVICE
MOSCOW — Mikhail S. Gorbachev has called for a sharp increase in small-scale family farming to provide more meat, vegetables and other food. The move is seen as a bid by the Soviet leader to buy time to get his sweeping economic reorganization under way.

Declaring that history has proved "the danger of peasants' being separated from the land," Mr. Gorbachev said last week that hundreds of thousands of unused village houses and plots should be leased to city dwellers if they pledged to grow food on them part time.

When unused land runs out, he said, private leaseholds should be carved out of huge state and collective farms.

Western analysts said Mr. Gorbachev's remarks marked his most emphatic commitment so far to more private farming. His statements were part of an economic program submitted last week at a meeting of the Communist Party's Central Committee.

The Soviet leader stopped far short, however, of repudiating the system of collective farms that were organized forcibly by Stalin in the late 1920s and completed early in the 1930s despite mass resistance.

The private plots that Mr. Gorbachev favors would be connected, at least loosely, to large state and collective farms. They would be devoted largely to the production of fruits and vegetables, meat and milk.

Mr. Gorbachev's commitment to strengthening the role of the family in farming is part of a larger shake-up of Soviet agriculture. It is aimed at moving away from the grandiose irrigation projects, centralized planning and collective farm mentality of the years of Stalin, Khrushchev and Brezhnev.

"There has been a fundamental redirection of the attitude at the top," said a Western farm specialist in Moscow.

Still, efforts to translate the new agricultural thinking into more bountiful harvests on the state and collective farms face major obstacles, not the least of which is weather.

After a dry fall, an unusually severe winter, then spring floods in the Soviet Union, the U.S. Department of Agriculture forecast a mediocre Soviet grain crop of 195 million metric tons this year. This is 37 million tons lower than Moscow's announced target and a 15-million-ton drop from the bumper crop of 1986. Some commodity brokers

think the American forecast might even be too high. A poor grain harvest could provide ammunition for bureaucrats unhappy with Mr. Gorbachev's farm program and become a serious setback to his ambitions to revive the economy.

Food production, in the view of economists, is one of the few initiatives capable of bringing immediate benefits to consumers, thus earning Mr. Gorbachev some of the political capital needed for the more formidable task of modernizing the nation's industry.

A leading Soviet economist, Gennadi S. Lisichkin, said Monday that improving the performance of the Soviet economy depended "up to 60 percent" on improving agricultural production.

Mr. Lisichkin, who is an official of the Institute of the Economics of the World Socialist System, said the Soviet Union was seriously studying successful farm experiments in China and Hungary. Those countries have reduced planning controls and subsidies, as a result, food output has risen in response to market demand and pricing.

Last winter, 12 million Soviet farm workers were given a crash course in modern methods of soil preparation, planning and fertilizing. There has also been a heavy emphasis on construction of storage sites and processing plants, while more traditional projects, such as a major diversion of Siberian rivers for irrigation, have been canceled.

One measure encouraged by Mr. Gorbachev has been giving local farm managers more say in what crops they grow and in what quantities.

State and collective farms also have been given the authority to sell excess harvests, up to 30 percent of their production, for unregulated prices at city markets or through cooperative stores. That plan will be tested for the first time this year.

The paper said that although such letters were few in number, the social conditions that provoked them had existed for some time. Soviet officials deny that anti-Semitism is a serious problem in the country.

"Our mail contains letters that are openly vulgar and vilely anti-Semitic, right up to the Black Hundreds cry that read 'Save Russia,'" the newspaper said.

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"The Grapes of Wrath" and "The Day the Earth Stood Still."

The company said it would receive \$3.75 million through six minutes of advertising during each movie. It said that the Central China Television would screen 52 movies of 20th Century-Fox, showing one every week at 4 P.M. beginning Oct. 25.

Chinese TV to Show 52 Hollywood Oldies

Reuters

SYDNEY — Hollywood movie favorites such as "The Sound of Music" and "Patton" will soon become a weekly feature on Chinese television under a multimillion-dollar deal between Beijing and News Corp., the company announced here Wednesday.

This venture marks the first

time American films will be regularly available on the Chinese national television network, the media group said.

The first movie shown will be the "Sound of Music." Others include "Patton," "The Snows of Kilimanjaro," "Broken Lance," "How Green Was My Valley," "Pinky," "Sitting Pretty," "Broken Arrow,"



NOTES ON A CENTURY

The IHT Start-Up in Italy: There's No Place Like Rome



International Herald Tribune executives and guests join to push button starting the presses for the Rome edition.

In the first issue of the Paris Herald a century ago, the first story on the first Page One was about Italy. It concerned the Italian prime minister, Senor Crispi, and his recent diplomatic overtures to Germany.

From that day to this, stories about Italy have been featured not only in the general news pages of this newspaper, but also in sections devoted to culture, fashion and travel. And in recent years, the IHT's business section has reflected the growing success of Italian commerce, industry and finance.

Italy has also long been a focal point for the paper's circulation department, especially when readership there surged following World War II. In December 1957, in fact, a printing operation was opened experimentally in Rome, with page "mats" (forms from which printing plates can be molded) prepared in Paris each night and then flown south for next-day printing. By mid-1958, some 11,000 copies were being reproduced in Rome each day, and a separately edited "Mediterranean Edition" was planned. It was the paper's first flirtation with multiple-site printing — a central element in its strategy today.

But in 1958, the ownership of the paper changed and the Rome operation was reconsidered. John Hay Whitney bought the ailing New York Herald Tribune (and its European edition) from the Reid family. The costs of the Rome edition continued to exceed revenues — a drain on the already embattled parent company. Then, in July 1958, the war in Lebanon removed one of the

prime markets for the Rome edition. In October, the experiment was ended.

A decade later, the IHT tried another technique for speeding copies to Italy — a charter flight from Paris, landing in Milan at 3:45 a.m. and in Rome at 3:30, several hours ahead of the first commercially scheduled flights. The earlier arrival quickly boosted sales by one-third, but the venture ran into strong resistance from the local English-language newspaper, the Rome Daily American (now out of business). Six weeks after the flights began, Italian authorities cancelled landing rights for the Herald Tribune's airplanes.

The Italian flight was one of several IHT charters which also carried papers to Scandinavia, West Ger-

many and Switzerland. Painted in the IHT's distinctive yellow and black colors, the planes began their runs in November of 1969, reflecting both the aim to deliver newspapers early in the morning to a broadening audience across Europe — and the frustrating fact that almost no scheduled flights operated during the night.

But these other IHT charters also disappeared before long, in part because the oil embargo of 1973 drove up fuel prices and also because new communications technology made it possible to reproduce the paper — simultaneously and economically — at several printing sites.

Since 1974, the IHT has opened eight such remote printing sites — the most recent of them coming on

line late last month in Rome. And so, after nearly three decades, the Herald Tribune is again printing in the Italian capital.

As with other new print sites, the impact was quickly apparent. Instead of shipping thousands of copies by truck from Zurich (as had been done since Zurich printing started in 1977), the IHT now sends one "copy" electronically by space satellite from Paris — a journey of only 4 minutes. That image is then transformed into a printing plate at the new Stampa Quotidiana plant near Rome's Leonardo da Vinci Airport. Some 19,000 copies are printed there each night, not only for Italy but for other cities in the Eastern Mediterranean area.

The paper then is turned

over to its Italian distribution company, A. Pieroni S.r.l., and enters the normal distribution channels used by other Italian papers — rather than waiting to join the foreign press. It thus reaches many more sales outlets at a much earlier hour than before. Within a week of the May 25 start-up, sales in Rome jumped by one-third — the same growth that occurred when the charter flights began nearly 18 years ago.

The launch of the Trib's Italian press run became the focal point in late May for the paper's centennial celebrations in Italy. IHT executives greeted friends at a variety of gatherings, including a dinner hosted by U.S. Ambassador and Mrs. Maxwell Rabb, a luncheon at the American Chamber of Commerce in Rome, and evening IHT receptions at the Palazzo Rondinini in Rome and the Principe di Savoia Hotel in Milan.

The high point came on Sunday evening, May 24 when the start button was pushed and the new Crusot-Loire presses roared into action. This marked the first time an international newspaper had used facsimile technology in Italy.

And it also meant, as one Roman newsdealer happily told his first IHT customer as he opened his kiosk early the next morning: "Ecco la prima edizione dell' Herald Romana!"

This is the 21st in a series of messages about the IHT which will appear throughout the Centennial year.

NATO Seeks Successor To Lord Carrington, Who Plans to Retire

By Paul Lewis
New York Times Service

BRUSSELS — NATO has begun the search for a successor to Lord Carrington, according to Western diplomats. The diplomats said the secretary-general, 68, told them at the Reykjavik summit meeting in October that he intended to retire in the summer from the post he has held since June 1984.

But these sources are concerned that there is no obvious candidate to take over NATO's permanent headquarters here at a time when the alliance faces a difficult period, with major arms control agreements likely to be coming into effect and a renewed debate under way about the United States' commitment to European defense.

Possible candidates under discussion include Manfred Wörner, the West German defense minister, Leo Tindemans, the Belgian foreign minister, and Karl Willoch, former prime minister of Norway. But many officials have reservations about all three.

The secretary-general of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization has no fixed term of office and serves at the pleasure of the alliance's governing council. The secretary-general's salary and other terms of service have never been revealed.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany is said to be pushing Mr. Wörner for the top NATO position, apparently in part because he wants to free a major ministerial post in his coalition government for domestic political reasons. Some Western diplomats say that is not a sufficient reason for NATO to give Mr. Wörner the job.

Many member governments believe the time is ripe for NATO to have its first West German secretary-general, if a suitable candidate can be found, as a way of recognizing the country's key role in the alliance.

But some Western diplomats think that Mr. Wörner showed poor judgment in his handling of the 1984 scandal over unproven allegations that General Ginter Klessing, then a senior officer at NATO headquarters, had frequented homosexual bars and might be a security risk.

There is also concern about giving the post to a former defense minister who initially opposed NATO's recent decision to seek the elimination of all U.S. and Soviet medium-range nuclear missiles from Europe and a ban on shorter range weapons as well.

These sources say, however, that support for Mr. Tindemans and Mr. Willoch is probably even weaker, making the West German defense minister the front-runner for the job at the moment.

The choice of a new secretary-general is complicated by national considerations, officials add. An informal understanding between alliance members reserves the post of Supreme Allied Commander in Europe for a U.S. general, making it difficult for an American to hold the top civilian job as well.

France and Spain cannot provide the secretary-general because their forces are not fully integrated into the NATO command structure. And the long-standing quarrel between Greece and Turkey means that neither country would allow a citizen of the other to take the post.

Britain has already provided two NATO secretary-generals, Lord Ismay, who served from 1952 to 1957, and Lord Carrington, making it difficult for another British national to take the job. The Netherlands also has provided two, including Joseph Luns, who held the post for a record 13 years from 1971 to 1984. NATO's other two secretary-generals were Paul Henri Spaak of Belgium and Emanuel Brosio of Italy.

In the next few years NATO probably will need to overhaul its defense strategy to take account of the elimination of short- and medium-range missiles from Europe, a likely ban on chemical weapons and the possibility of a new strategic arms reduction agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union.

NATO's top civil servant is also likely to face growing interest on the part of the European alliance members in closer defense cooperation among themselves at a time when the strength of the U.S. commitment to Europe's defense is being questioned again in some quarters.



The chairman of Toshiba Corp., Shioichi Saba, left, and the president, Sugichiro Watarai, announcing their resignations Wednesday in Tokyo after the vote by the U.S. Senate.

TOSHIBA: 2 Chiefs Resign After Senate Approves Ban

(Continued from Page 1)

Norway to improve the control of exports.

Because the president opposes so many provisions in the overall trade bill, which has already been approved by the House, a final bill that includes the import ban could be vetoed.

But supporters of the ban said that if the trade bill were vetoed, they would seek separate legislation designed to punish the two companies and would work to overturn a presidential veto.

Commenting on the sales of the equipment to the Soviets, the U.S. defense secretary, Casper Weinberger, said Monday in Tokyo that the damage to the mutual security of the United States and Japan "was of course significant."

Mr. Saba denied any involvement by Toshiba Corp. in the illegal sales, but he said that he and Mr. Watarai, as chief executives of the parent company of Toshiba Machine, felt they had to step down to take responsibility.

He denied that the resignations came in reaction to the Senate vote. After the Senate approved the import ban, it accepted an amendment offered by Senator Jesse Helms, Republican of North Carolina, that would allow the federal

government to seek civil damages through the courts against people or corporations involved in the illegal diversion of advanced technology.

The damages would be limited to the government's "loss" from the diversion of the technology. In the case of the propeller-milling equipment, that loss is estimated to be in the billions of dollars.

Mr. Saba said Toshiba Corp. would investigate the machinery sales.

Four officials of Toshiba Machine, including its former president, resigned earlier over the incident.

Toshiba Machine's new presi-

dent, Akira Iwahashi, said Wednesday that the subsidiary would suspend "for an unspecified period" the divisions that handle exports to Communist countries. The subsidiary's sales to Communist countries totaled \$34 million in 1986.

The sales violated Japanese law as well as statutes of COCOM, the Coordinating Committee on Multilateral Export Control. COCOM, based in Paris, regulates exports to Communist countries. Its 16 members include Japan and NATO countries.

A Japanese decree bans exports of 178 high-tech, strategic items to Communist countries, in line with a COCOM agreement. (AP, NYT)

ARMS: U.S. Interested in Proposal

(Continued from Page 1)

The United States says shorter-range missiles outside Europe should also be banned. The Soviet Union resists this.

The potential compromise suggested by General Chervov would solve a number of major remaining problems. The proposal to ban all medium-range missiles, for example, is in accord with the U.S. desire for such a ban and it would also

reduce the need for extensive monitoring, administration officials said.

In addition, a ban on medium-range missiles would resolve some Soviet concerns. The Soviet Union has objected to the U.S. insistence that, under a treaty that permitted 100 remaining warheads, the United States have the right to deploy medium-range missiles in Alaska within range of Soviet territory.

An agreement to ban all shorter-range missiles would also meet an American demand.

Other elements of the compromise could open the way to an agreement on the question of West Germany's short-range missiles.

Moscow has formally proposed that the U.S. warheads for West Germany's 72 short-range Pershing-1A missiles be eliminated. The United States has refused.

The Soviet Union also has objected to U.S. insistence that the United States have the right to convert its medium-range Pershing-2 missiles into shorter-range Pershing-1B missiles, which could be provided to West Germany.

The Soviet suggestion for a ban on the conversion of Pershing-2 missiles could open the basis for a compromise under which the Russians would allow the U.S. warheads to remain but would receive assurances that the West Germans would not be given new Pershing-1B missiles.

Some administration officials said that it was noteworthy that General Chervov asked questions about the West German force of Pershing-1A missiles that suggested Moscow might allow these missiles and U.S. warheads to remain.

But one official said that the Soviet proposals were "not definitive on the German problem." For one thing, Yuri M. Voronov, the chief Soviet negotiator, has continued to take a hard line on the need to eliminate the U.S. warheads. Because of this, the United States says that a formal clarification of the Soviet position is needed.

A ban on converting ground-launched cruise missiles into sea-launched cruise missiles would address Soviet concerns that the United States might seek to circumvent the agreement by transferring cruise missiles from Europe to ships at sea.

A U.S. official cautioned that the compromise now being explored does not represent formal positions on each side.

Roh Proposal Was Bold Stroke

Ruling Party in South Korea Now Has a Viable Candidate

By John Burgess
Washington Post Service

SEOUL — It was the ruling party chairman, Roh Tae-woo, who sparked the political crisis that swept through the streets of South Korea cities for three weeks. Now, it is Mr. Roh who seems to have solved it.

The protests began June 10, hours after Mr. Roh appeared on a television stage with President

NEWS ANALYSIS

Chun Doo Hwan and accepted the Democratic Justice Party's nomination for president. In the first days of the escalating street violence, Mr. Roh's future seemed bleak.

But after a bold political stroke that startled many Koreans, he is being hailed as a sort of democratic hero, the man who brought the country through its greatest political storm in recent years.

In a television address on Monday morning, Mr. Roh called on Mr. Chun to grant virtually all the opposition's demands and said he would resign all his posts if that did not happen.

Later, in a gesture of conciliation, Mr. Roh visited the parents of a student demonstrator who has been in a coma since being hit by a tear-gas canister. He is waiting to work out details of a deal with the opposition.

Anti-government protests have all but vanished since Mr. Roh offered his proposals.

It remains unclear how much of the past few days' events is part of a genuine move for change, and how much is clever political theater planned in advance by Mr. Roh, 54, and his longtime associate, Mr. Chun.

What is clear is that the ruling party has picked advantage from near disaster. It now has a candidate who appears to have his own strengths, as well as dispassionate support from the opposition.

"Until now he's been seen as weak and deferring to Chun," a Western diplomat in Seoul said of Mr. Roh. "His stock has risen con-

siderably, although it's still too soon to say whether it's enough to get him elected."

Mr. Chun and Mr. Roh have been together since the start of their careers. They attended South Korea's military academy together and advanced through the ranks of the army. In December 1979, as junior generals, they staged a coup that would put Mr. Chun in office.

After resigning from the army as a general, Mr. Roh served as a string of top-level cabinet and other government positions, including overseeing preparations for the 1988 Summer Olympics. In 1985, he became chairman of the ruling party.

In contrast to the dour and distant Mr. Chun, Mr. Roh is open and affable and seems at ease in Korean politics.

Last year, it became an open secret that Mr. Roh was being groomed to take over in February 1988 when Mr. Chun stepped down. Mr. Chun praised the plan as a step toward democracy.

It would mark the first peaceful transition of power in South Korea's 39-year history.

On June 10, members of the party gathered for a rubber-stamp convention. The climax was Mr. Chun and Mr. Roh standing together on the platform, smiling and raising clasped hands.

To many South Koreans watching television, what happened was simply the formal transfer of power from one military dictator to another. Hours later, the streets erupted in Seoul and other cities.

That and other complaints against the government brought protesters out in large numbers.

It was clear that change was not coming with Mr. Chun. The question is whether people will find Mr. Roh the better choice.

Some South Koreans say Mr. Roh will not easily shed his military past. He is remembered for pulling troops off the border with North Korea to back Mr. Chun during the coup. He also is seen as sharing blame for the deaths of more than 200 people when army troops put down demonstrations in Kwangju in 1980.

The South Korean middle class — which most South Koreans consider themselves members of — wants an increase of democratic freedoms. It also wants stability, to protect the economic development that is under way.

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KOREA: Chun Urges Reconciliation Through Reforms

(Continued from Page 1)

in South Korea and abroad. But there was some concern about possible election fraud.

"What we worry about most are the irregularities that happen during the election campaign," said Park Chan Jong, chairman of the policy committee of the Reunification Democratic Party.

In South Korea politics, the government party has historically had the advantage, controlling parliament through appointment of local officials, distribution of local funds, access to the media and the omnipresent intelligence network.

The government allocates the

budget to the districts for construction, to build bridges," said Kim Kwang Woong, a professor in public administration at Seoul National University.

By contrast, the Reunification Democratic Party set up only two months ago, has limited funds, and has yet to even move into its own office.

South Koreans sometimes talk as if they have never had direct elections. In fact, six of the 12 elections since partition of Korea into north and south in 1948 have been by that system. The others have been through various indirect electoral college systems.

The last direct presidential election was in 1971, when President Park Chung Hee ran against Kim Dae Jung. Mr. Kim got 45.3 percent of the vote, losing by less than one million votes. It is commonly believed in Seoul that General Park's winning margin came from votes delivered in a bloc by the 600,000-member military.

A year later, General Park amended the constitution, abandoning the direct presidential system in favor of an indirect one. His successor, Mr. Chun, came to power in 1980 after a military coup and created the constitution again, creating the present electoral college.

The opposition has long maintained that the electoral college is open to manipulation by the ruling party.

Members are ostensibly elected through secret ballot," said a Western diplomat in Seoul. In practice, he said, they are just prominent citizens, many of whom hold government jobs and are "therefore pro-government by definition."

Now that Mr. Chun has reversed longstanding government policy and agreed to direct elections, both government and opposition camps will be trying to work out an acceptable new constitution and presidential election law in time to conduct voting late this year.

The most important thing that

the government can do to get fair elections, according to Professor Kim Kwang Woong, is to get out of election administration.

Local autonomy and more press freedom, which are among the political reforms that Mr. Chun pledged to implement Wednesday, will help in South Korea.

But opposition officials say they have their doubts about how far the government will go to make real changes. And they say there is little they can do.

Some opposition members have suggested that if Mr. Chun is serious about fair elections, he should immediately turn over real decision-making power to a "pan-national" coalition cabinet that would serve as a kind of interim government and oversee the election. The ruling party has rejected that idea.

DEBT: Freeze Widened

(Continued from Page 1)

volves debt with Paris Club government lending agencies that finance imports and exports, Mr. Bresser Pereira said, and does not involve Brazil's obligations to international organizations such as the World Bank or the International Monetary Fund.

Brazil's debt with the Paris Club totaled \$5.4 billion on June 30, 1986. Central Bank figures show the suspended payment represents a portion of the debt due in 1987.

The Brazilian government plans to resume negotiations on its total commercial and government foreign debt later this month. Central bank sources said Wednesday that Brazil intended to delay its repayments until the terms of the renegotiation of its debt were defined.

Mr. Bresser Pereira told the Brazilian Chamber of Deputies Tuesday that government export-import banks had not honored an agreement made in January to renew credit flows to Brazil.

He also listed a number of conditions for the resumption of interest payments on Brazil's foreign commercial bank debt. They included the refinancing of interest payments, the negotiation of interest rates, and an increase in Brazil's international reserves.

When Brazil suspended interest payments in February, its international reserves were \$3.9 billion. They have since fallen, although Mr. Bresser Pereira said last month that they were still above \$3 billion.

On Tuesday, the finance minister said a level of \$7 billion in reserves would be acceptable. Financial analysts have said the strengthening of reserves should be possible given a recent improvement in the country's trade balance.

Brazil's problems stem from falling exports. Through 1984 and 1985, the country earned more than \$12 billion a year from foreign trade. But by this year, the monthly merchandise trade surplus of about \$1 billion had fallen to just over \$100 million.

Last month a Brazilian mission failed to negotiate a 90-day delay for payments due on Paris Club loans granted before March 31, 1983. Instead, the governments accepted a shorter delay. "Which expired at midnight Tuesday,"

(Reuters/UP)

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The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (bi) - bi-monthly; (tr) - quarterly; (m) - monthly.

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SCIENCE

New Technology Dissects, Defeats Unwanted Noise

By William J. Broad
New York Times Service

SCIENCE has begun to conquer noise, dissecting it, uncovering its secrets and defeating it with ingenious new devices.

At the heart of the achievement is a 19th-century technique that breaks noise into its components, enabling scientists to cut through the din of the auditory world to the individual strands that make up every sound.

Using computers and sensors, scientists can now discern the distinctive signatures of faulty parts inside nuclear reactors or the buzz of aggressive "killer" bees.

They have learned to single out and neutralize unwanted sounds, fighting noise with "antnoise," sound whose wavelengths are exactly the opposite of the unwanted noise. This antinnoise cancels out the roar of engines, the whine of industrial fans and power transformers, and the throb of heavy machinery — while leaving desired sounds sharp and clear.

As the cost of crucial parts, especially semiconductor chips, declines, the methods are likely to turn up in consumer goods.

"We're on the verge of a new era," said Larry J. Eriksson, research director of Nelson Industries, a company in Stoughton, Wisconsin, that recently started making noise-cancellation devices. "In the next century these techniques will be ubiquitous."

Malcolm J. Crocker, chairman of mechanical engineering at Auburn University in Alabama, said, "As electronics get cheaper and more sophisticated, all kinds of unusual acoustic techniques are becoming more feasible."

Dwayne N. Fry, head of reactor systems at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory in Tennessee, said advances in detecting sound were improving diagnostic skills in such areas as "nuclear plants, honeybees and the human body."

The theoretical basis for the strides was laid in the early 19th century by Baron Jean Baptiste Joseph Fourier, a French mathematician and confidant of Napoleon Bonaparte who discovered that any periodic oscillation can be broken into a series of simple regular wave motions. His analytic tool, the Fourier transform, can be applied to sound, light or any wave phenomenon.

Fourier analysis came into its own in the 1960s with the advent of

cheaper computers and the perfection of software to enable them to perform a form of the technique, called the fast Fourier transform. Today a computer can slice a complex noise into 1,024 frequencies in a fraction of a second, revealing underlying harmonics. The method is comparable to looking at waves on the surface of a choppy, wind-blown lake and telling that it had been disturbed by the splash of a fish.

At the Oak Ridge National Laboratory, which conducts energy research for the U.S. government, Fourier analysis is advancing the art of detecting subtle noises in nuclear reactors, indicating their health or problems. The technique breaks apart an auditory signal, and the results are charted on a graph in the form of a curved line.

The repetition of the process enables researchers to paint an overall portrait of normal and troubled reactors.

Commercially, such techniques are being used to pinpoint loose parts in reactor cooling systems, including nuts, bolts and even tools left behind after construction or maintenance.

An unusual spinoff of such work is the ability to distinguish between Africanized, or "killer," bees and domestic ones. Now in Mexico and moving northward at a rate of 200 miles a year, Africanized bees appear almost identical to domestic species but are much more aggressive and unpredictable.

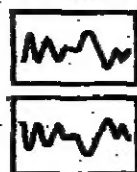
Previously, they could be identified only through examination by microscope. But Oak Ridge researchers suspected that killer bees beat their wings at a different frequency than domestic ones. So they tracked down tape recordings of Africanized bees.

"Sure enough, it stuck out like a sore thumb," recalled Howard Kerr, an Oak Ridge researcher who raises bees as a hobby. "It was a higher frequency."

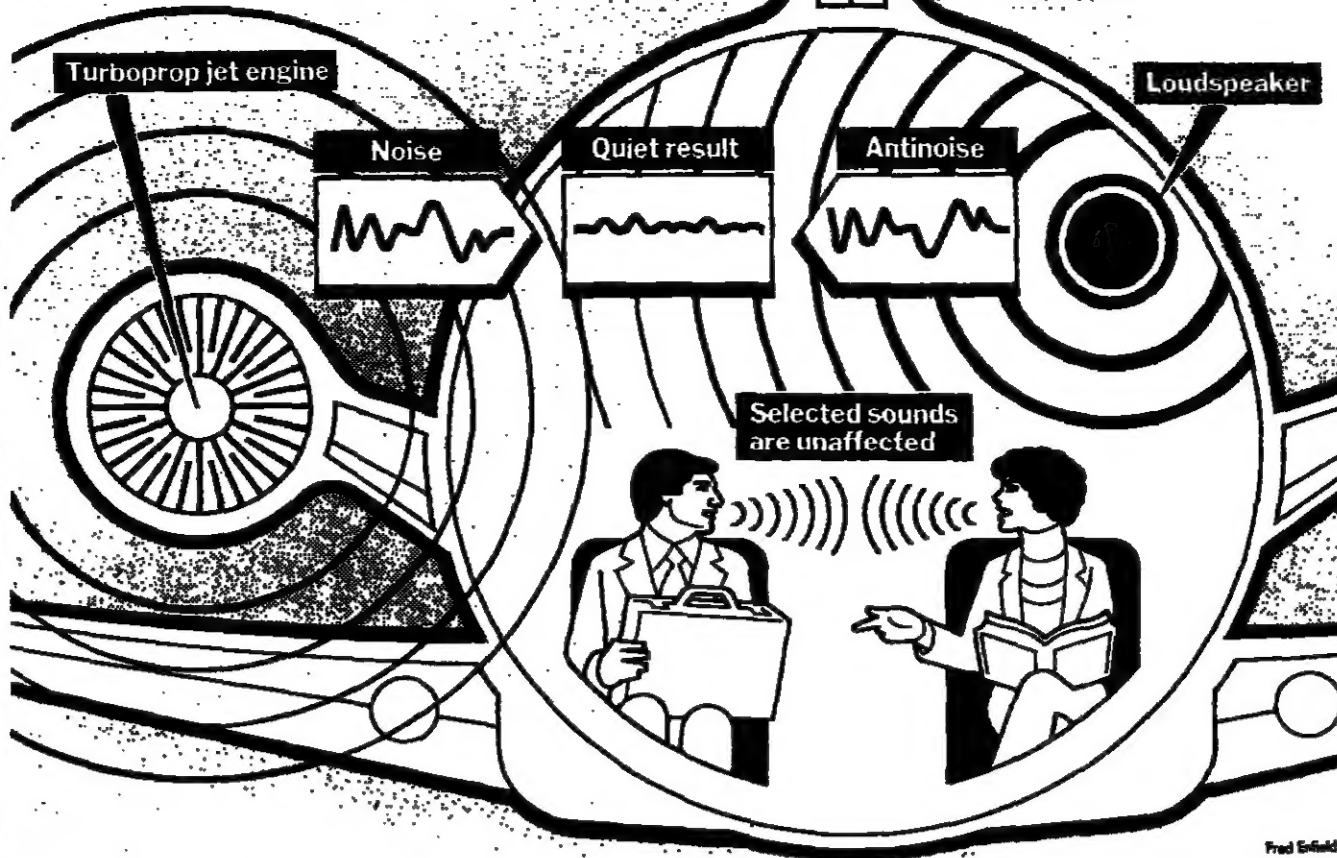
In January, Dr. Kerr and an Oak Ridge colleague, Mike Buchanan, went to Venezuela for a field test in identifying Africanized bees using Fourier analysis. The method proved so effective that the researchers are racing to perfect a portable detection device, hoping it will be marketed commercially and used to help track and control the bees' spread in North America.

Some of the most dramatic results of the new acoustic research center on silencing unwanted

A roar is muted by its mirror image



A new way to achieve quieting is to actively cancel unwanted noise with mirror-image sound waves, or "antinnoise." NASA is pioneering the technique for use in quieting aircraft with experimental turboprop jet engines, which are very fuel-efficient but noisy, in part because propeller blades turn at supersonic speeds.



A microphone samples the unwanted engine whine, a computer analyzes the noise and then creates its mirror image, which is fed to a loudspeaker in the cabin. The two sets of waves, continuously adjusted to be exactly opposite, cancel each other out while desired noises, such as human speech, are unaffected.

noises. The essence of the "antinnoise" technique is to measure the frequency of an unwanted noise using Fourier analysis and then to broadcast its mirror image. The peaks of one wave coincide with the troughs of the other, canceling each other out.

"It's a easy thing to say you make twice as much noise and you can't hear it," observed Glenn E. Warnaka, vice president of Applied Acoustic Research in State College, Pennsylvania. "But it works and there's no end in sight to the applications."

The technique works on predictable noises such as the repetitive roar of engines, rotating machinery and fans. Microphones sample the rhythm of the noise, microchips design its mirror image and the resulting "antinnoise" is broadcast by loudspeakers or headphones.

The method is useless against random noises, such as those made by the human voice, because they are impossible to predict.

Fourier analysis plays a key role in noise cancellation because it isolates the periodic elements of largest noise and ignores everything else. A tiny fraction of the desired noise

may be canceled, but the effect is usually undetectable.

The Bose Corp., in Framingham, Massachusetts, which makes audio products and loudspeakers, is experimenting with a special headset meant to cancel unwanted noise in aircraft and industrial settings while allowing normal communications to continue unaffected. The system was tested by the pilots of the ultralight aircraft Voyager in their flight around the world without refueling, and it has been extensively studied by the Biological Acoustics Branch of the Aerospace Medical Research Laboratory, at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base in Ohio.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration is investigating antinnoise techniques to quiet cabins on airplanes powered by fuel-efficient but noisy turboprop engines. "The noise levels in the cabin are about twice as high as regular jets," said David G. Stephens, an official in the acoustics division of the NASA Langley Research Center in Hampton, Virginia.

One antinnoise method now being tested, he said, is to "put speakers inside the cabin that

counteract noise coming through the sidewalls."

Another antinnoise goal is to silence the hum of electrical power transformers and substations. The Electric Power Research Institute, the research arm of the U.S. electric utility industry, based in Palo Alto, California, formed an antinnoise team early this year to study ways to fight substation noise.

"It's a difficult problem because the transformers can go on for blocks," said Dr. Selwyn E. Wright, a project manager for the research institute's Electrical System Division. "The alternative, building brick enclosures, is quite expensive." Some cancellation of such noise has already been achieved in Syracuse by the Niagara Mohawk Power Corp., which built an experimental array of loudspeakers to fire antinnoise at a troublesome transformer.

According to Warnaka of Applied Acoustic Research, antinnoise applications include cancellation of external airplane noises, especially around airport neighborhoods; the rumbling of military tanks, guns and troop carriers, and manufacturing noises aboard NA-

SA's space station, which is scheduled to be launched in the next decade.

Perhaps the most futuristic — and often secretive — use of the mirror-image wave technique centers on the creation of "antivibrations" in solid structures and fluids rather than antinnoise in air. This would allow the throb of heavy machinery to be silenced. At sea, the hope is to be able to produce boats, ships and submarines whose machines transmit few vibrations to the water, foiling enemy hydrophones used to track potential targets.

A key area for future antivibration application is space, according to Dr. Crocker of Auburn University, which has contracts with the Pentagon's Strategic Defense Initiative Organization to study active vibration control in large space structures. "If you're generating electricity in space, the vibration could be quite severe," he said.

The application of mirror-image waves "wasn't taken very seriously for a long time," Dr. Crocker added. "But now, with the new electronics, it's all becoming possible."

IN BRIEF

No Sign of Planet X, but Theory Lives

NEW YORK (NYT) — The two Pioneer spacecraft traveling far beyond the known planets have failed to find any evidence to support speculation that a 10th planet is out there somewhere, but that does not necessarily settle the matter, a space scientist says.

If there is a large planet toward the edge of the solar system, said John Anderson of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory, it must be traveling in an elongated orbit nearly at a right angle to the orbits of the other planets. Such an orbit would bring the planet near the rest of the solar system only every 700 to 1,000 years, he said.

He described this new hypothesis for the possible existence of what some astronomers have called Planet X at a news conference at the Ames Research Center in Mountain View, California. The center is directing the flights of the Pioneer 10 and 11 spacecraft, which are more than four billion miles out from the sun.

Astronomers have long searched for Planet X to account for perturbations in the orbits of Uranus and Neptune. These wobbles indicated that some large, distant object was exerting a gravitational tug on the known outer planets. The search led in 1930 to the discovery of Pluto, but it was found to be too small to disturb the orbits of Uranus and Neptune.

New Class of Antibiotics Developed

NEW YORK (NYT) — Swedish scientists have developed a new class of antibiotics that promises one day to assist in the treatment of infections caused by some of the most dangerous and resistant strains of bacteria, the scientists report.

The antibiotics are synthetic chemicals that scientists at the Astra Pharmaceutical Co. in Sweden have tested in laboratory experiments against a large group of bacteria that causes many infections of the urinary tract and complicates surgery and hospital stays.

The new antibiotics are unusual, the scientists said in an article in *Nature*, the British scientific journal, because they have been designed to be absorbed by the bacteria and then to attack from the inside.

The new class of antibiotics is designed to kill only Gram-negative bacteria — so named because they do not retain a crystal violet chemical stain used as a standard laboratory test in everyday medical practice. Infections caused by Gram-negative have become an increasingly important problem in medical practice, in part because they have developed resistance to antibiotics.

Status of Panda Is Seen as Critical

WASHINGTON (UPI) — With the death of a baby giant panda at the National Zoo, a wildlife expert warns that the survival of the rare species is at a more critical stage than that of the Bengal tiger.

"We acknowledge a future role of zoos. Zoos can provide cooperation," Bruce Bunting, head of the World Wildlife Fund's Asia program, said. "But the real need is habitat. You've got to set aside wild areas."

The survival of the giant panda has suffered repeated breeding setbacks in captivity — the latest with the death of the second panda cub born to Ling-Ling at the National Zoo. The other twin died soon after birth. Ling-Ling, a gift from China, and the only panda to give birth in the United States, has lost each of her four cubs since 1983.

Mr. Bunting warned that the current plight of the panda is "more critical" than that of the Bengal tiger of southern Asia, which needed a massive effort by environmentalists before it was saved from extinction. In the wild, the expert estimated, there could be as few as 700 pandas left, nearly all of them in the Sichuan Province of southwestern China.

High Levels of Pesticides in Rainfall

NEW YORK (NYT) — Agricultural pesticides enter the atmosphere and fall to earth in precipitation to a much greater degree than previously believed, a new study has found. In an analysis of rainwater samples from Ohio, Indiana, West Virginia and New York, scientists found that pesticide levels varied strongly from season to season. They reached a peak in rains right after the heaviest applications in farm fields in the spring and were detectable in decreasing amounts for about two months, but were not detected in the winter.

The study, reported recently in the journal *Nature*, is the beginning of an effort to study the long-term effects of pesticides in rainfall. The environmental significance of these findings is uncertain, the authors said. Herbicides now in use are not very toxic to animals, they report, and both herbicides and insecticides in current use remain in the environment for shorter times than predecessors such as DDT.

People Often Can't Judge How They Impress Others

By Daniel Goleman
New York Times Service

ONE major psychological theory holds that people construct a self-image from their judgment of the impressions they make on others.

But that edifice may be a shaky one: People are remarkably poor judges of the way they really impress others, a recent study shows.

"Their accuracy is barely better than chance," said Bella DePaulo, a psychologist at the University of Virginia, who did the study.

The research — a simulation of situations like job interviews, first dates or parties — speaks not only to that urgent personal question "What kind of impression did I make?" but also the query on the other side of the encounter: "Does he realize what a fool he is making of himself?"

In the experiment, reported recently in the *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, college students were put in groups of six, all of them strangers. The students spent two hours together in a series of tasks, including one student's acting as teacher to another and the playing of a word-guessing game like television's "Password." There was also a discussion of moral dilemmas, such as which of 10 needy people should be given access to the only three available kidney dialysis machines.

At several points in the two hours, the students rated one another. They also made a guess as to the impression they were making on the others.

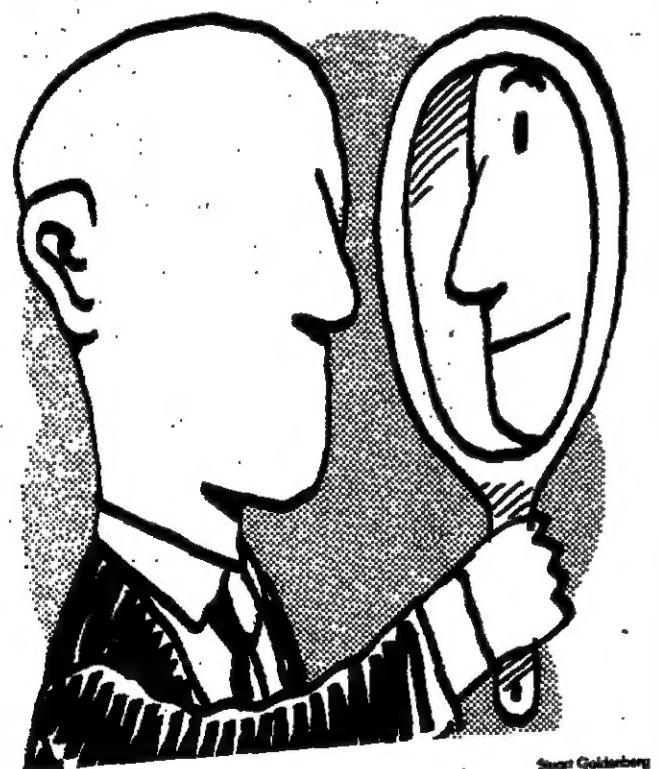
The students were often wrong in their ideas of the impression they were making, Dr. DePaulo said.

She cited "the overriding norm of politeness" as a major reason for this. "People just do not tell you of yourself; they simply let it pass in silence," she said. "Things go more smoothly that way."

Furthermore, people are generally poor at seeing through such social deception, Dr. DePaulo has found in earlier research.

Even when people are with those they know well, Dr. DePaulo believes, they may assume they are making one impression, when they are really making another. "Even friends are reluctant to express negative impressions," she said. "People rarely get accurate information about the negative impressions they may be making."

On the other hand, people who have social anxiety might take heart from the findings. Social anxiety is the single most



Steve Goldstein

common psychological problem, affecting as many as 40 percent of adults, studies have found. At a party with strangers, for instance, three-quarters of adults feel anxiety.

Those people in the experiment who were most socially anxious

had the most negative views of the impression they were making on the others. As the experiment went on, the conviction that they were inept and unlikable grew steadily.

But the evaluations by the others showed that they were liked far more than they assumed.

4th of July Parties

MOTHER EARTH'S Best party in Paris - live music, dancing, entertainment, great BBQ buffet - book your table now 42-25 25 25, 44 rue des Lombards.	THE STUDIO Res. 42/41/43. 41 rue du Temple, in the courtyard. Outside BBQ, live music, dancing & show.
COTTON FLAG CAFE Join us for our special July 4th menu. Special: steak, BBQ - Hickory honey salmon, cheese cake, apple pie 11 am-2 am. Branch on St. Res. 42/46/48. 45, Rue de Richelieu.	SAM KEARNY American cuisine - live music & dancing. Res. 42/29 87 89 - 5, rue Ponceau.
CONWAY'S 71, rue St-Denis. Res. 42/46/70. The big Apple party for the 4th of July and Conway's NY Bar-restaurant has all the BBQ spread like you can eat one colossal champagne, regime band - 130 Fr S.C.	RANDY & JAY'S - BBQ Bounge. 14, rue de Thion - Res. 42/26 37 07.
PARIS 4th SPICY OF ST LOUIS American cuisine - The best Louisiana de la ville - Res. 42/29 78 73. 12, rue Jean de Bologne, 50 St Louis.	MACADAM American cuisine - specialties of NY, and western (buffet). Live music: Fri & Sat night open rose shop 11:30 am - 2:00 am - Sunday brunch - 1, rue Delorme - Res. 42/36 43 86.

Don't cut the cord.

It's a shame when distance cuts you off from the folks you were once close to. But it doesn't have to. A simple phone call to the folks you miss in the States helps keep you close. Surprisingly close, even though you're far apart.



NYSE Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AT&T	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/2	+
IBM	100 1/4	100 1/8	100 1/4	+
GE	29 1/4	29 1/8	29 1/4	+
Merck	48 1/4	48 1/8	48 1/4	+
Johnson & Johnson	54 1/4	54 1/8	54 1/4	+
Amgen	38 1/4	38 1/8	38 1/4	+
Boeing	44 1/4	44 1/8	44 1/4	+
McDonald's	24 1/4	24 1/8	24 1/4	+
Wendy's	18 1/4	18 1/8	18 1/4	+
Domino's	14 1/4	14 1/8	14 1/4	+

Market Sales	
NYSE 3 a.m. volume	13,000,000
NYSE 3 a.m. volume	105,000,000
NYSE 3 a.m. volume	14,000,000
NYSE 3 a.m. volume	14,000,000

NYSE Index				
High	Low	Open	Close	Chg.
17,270	17,250	17,250	17,250	0
17,270	17,250	17,250	17,250	0
17,270	17,250	17,250	17,250	0

Wednesday's

NYSE

Closing

Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diary	
AMEX 3 a.m. volume	1,000,000
AMEX 3 a.m. volume	1,000,000
AMEX 3 a.m. volume	1,000,000
AMEX 3 a.m. volume	1,000,000

NASDAQ Index	
NASDAQ 3 a.m. volume	1,000,000
NASDAQ 3 a.m. volume	1,000,000
NASDAQ 3 a.m. volume	1,000,000
NASDAQ 3 a.m. volume	1,000,000

AMEX Most Actives	
AMEX 3 a.m. volume	1,000,000
AMEX 3 a.m. volume	1,000,000
AMEX 3 a.m. volume	1,000,000
AMEX 3 a.m. volume	1,000,000

Dow Jones Bond Averages				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
10 Year	100 1/4	100 1/8	100 1/4	+
20 Year	100 1/4	100 1/8	100 1/4	+
30 Year	100 1/4	100 1/8	100 1/4	+
1 Year	100 1/4	100 1/8	100 1/4	+

NYSE Slips on Profit-Taking

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange finished lower Wednesday in sluggish trading, hurt by profit-taking.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 8.77 points to 2,409.75, according to preliminary figures, after sliding 28.38 points Tuesday. Declines led advances by a 4-3 ratio, and volume amounted to about 157.28 million shares, down from 165.48 million Tuesday.

Prices also slipped in moderate trading of American Stock Exchange issues and were mixed in over-the-counter trading.

Traders said profit-taking undercut prices and would probably continue to do so for the rest of the week, which ends a day early because of the Fourth of July holiday weekend.

"Investors are nervous and afraid," said Hugh Johnson, head of the investment policy committee at First Albany Corp. "There's a feeling that the dollar, bond and stock markets have recovered about as much as they can from the slumping they got in April and May."

Mr. Johnson said investors are concerned that if interest rates edge up slightly, the markets could see a replay of April and May.

Investors also are waiting for the government's report, due Thursday, on June employment. Economists estimate that unemployment remained unchanged at 6.3 percent in June and that the number of people on non-farm payrolls rose by 200,000.

Dow Jones Averages				
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
2,409.75	2,410.00	2,409.00	2,409.75	-8.77
2,409.75	2,410.00	2,409.00	2,409.75	-8.77
2,409.75	2,410.00	2,409.00	2,409.75	-8.77

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AMEX 3 a.m. volume	1,000,000	AMEX 3 a.m. volume	1,000,000	AMEX 3 a.m. volume
AMEX 3 a.m. volume	1,000,000	AMEX 3 a.m. volume	1,000,000	AMEX 3 a.m. volume

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Norsk Seeks to Cut Oil Field Costs

By Juris Kaza
Special to the Herald Tribune

OSLO — Norsk Hydro A/S, as operator of a 7 billion Norwegian kroner (\$1.045 billion) project in the Oseberg offshore oil and gas field, is looking for ways to cut development costs following an unfavorable tax ruling, sources close to the company said.

The consortium developing the Oseberg North field, led by Statoil, formally said Wednesday only that it was studying how to proceed with the project, after the Finance Ministry earlier this year said the work did not qualify for tax concessions that are available to a number of other North Sea fields.

As a result of that ruling, the consortium had stopped its development work, and is expected to conclude a study of the project by Oct. 1.

But the sources close to Norsk Hydro said the company had essentially decided to make the best of the unfavorable ruling by looking for ways to cut costs.

Norway's new oil tax laws, which

abolish royalties charged on production and improve rules for deducting investments, apply only to projects approved after Jan. 1, 1986. The original plans for developing

VW, Ford Tie Knot in Brazil

International Herald Tribune

WOLFSBURG, West Germany — Volkswagen AG and Ford Motor Corp. have formally combined their Brazilian units in a company called Autolatina SA, VW said Wednesday.

Volkswagen will hold 51 percent of Autolatina, with Ford taking a 49-percent stake. Wolfgang Sauer was named president of Autolatina, and Wayne Booker was appointed vice-president. The new company will also control the activities of Autolatina Argentina SA, consisting of the combined operations of Ford and VW in Argentina. Plans for the venture were announced in November.

Bankers Trust In Japan Agency Trust Contract

TOKYO — Bankers Trust Co. of Japan, a wholly-owned trust banking arm of Bankers Trust Co. of New York, has gained trusteeship over 2 billion yen (\$136 million) of Japan's government-run pension funds, bank officials said Wednesday.

This marks the first time a foreign bank has been allowed to manage Japanese public sector pension funds, they said.

Japan Pension Welfare Corp., a government body which manages national pension assets, said it hoped its decision to entrust part of its funds to the U.S. firm would help alleviate growing Japan-U.S. friction.

Japan Bankers Trust is one of nine foreign banks which were given permission two years ago to enter Japan's promising pension fund market.

Former Official at Morgan Grenfell Enters Guilty Plea to Insider Trading

The Associated Press

LONDON — Geoffrey Collier, the former head of securities at the British investment bank, Morgan Grenfell & Co. Ltd., pleaded guilty Wednesday to two charges of insider trading.

Mr. Collier, 37, faces a maximum sentence of two years in prison and an unlimited fine, the Department of Trade and Industry said.

He also must face the disciplinary committee of the London Stock Exchange, which has refused to accept his resignation and was awaiting the outcome of Wednesday's hearing before deciding what action to take, an investigation officer with the department said in court.

Mr. Collier admitted to insider trading in the shares of Cadbury Schweppes PLC, the beverage and candy company, and the AE PLC engineering group last year.

The prosecuting attorney, Robin Auld, said Mr. Collier used confidential information to buy the shares through a friend and former colleague. The shares were bought through a company Mr. Collier owned in the Cayman Islands.

BUSINESS PEOPLE

Steadman Leaves Raytheon to Head GCA Corp.

By Arthur Higbee
International Herald Tribune

David R.S. Steadman has been named chairman and chief executive of GCA Corp. The Andover, Massachusetts, company, which makes machinery for semiconductor production lines, has just gone through a refinancing that has given it room to maneuver.

GCA's products are called "water steppers," optical devices that expose the pattern of circuitry on silicon chips. When GCA encountered financial troubles last year, government circles were concerned that its foreign competitors would take over the lead in that area of technology. GCA's problems at the time were attributed to its management, since changed.

In March 1986, the company was taken over by Richard Rifenburgh, 54, a Pittsburgh investor with a record of turning companies around. He devised a money-raising plan consisting mostly of giving shareholders the right to buy newly issued shares.

With that accomplished, Mr. Rifenburgh has stepped down as chairman and moved to Hambrecht & Quist Venture Partners in Boston, where he is a general partner.

Mr. Steadman, 50, is leaving his position as president of Raytheon Ventures, a venture capital unit that he formed two years ago at Raytheon Co.

Primerica Corp. said that its board of directors has elected Kenneth A. Yarnell Jr. as president and chief operating officer. Mr. Yarnell, 44, had been senior executive vice president and chief financial officer of Primerica, formerly American Can Co., since June 1983 and a board member since October 1984. He joined Primerica in March 1975. Primerica is a financial services company.

European Silicon Structures, a West European company with headquarters in Munich, has announced the promotion of Rod P. Attwood to director of operations, responsible for all ES2 branches worldwide. Mr. Attwood, 45, a Briton, is succeeded by Robin Saxby as director for Northern Europe, responsible for customers in Britain and Scandinavia. Mr. Saxby, 40, also British, previously had been marketing manager. ES2 also announced that Hans-Peter Friedrich, a West German marketing consultant, had been recruited as vice president and director for West Germany, Austria and Switzerland.

Rubbermaid Inc., a rubber and plastic products manufacturer with

headquarters in Wooster, Ohio, has announced that Robert E. Fowler Jr., president and chief operating officer, will be leaving by the end of the year. Mr. Fowler, 51, said he resigned after learning that he would not be replacing Stanley C. Gault, 61, as chairman and chief executive officer, when Mr. Gault reaches mandatory retirement age at 65. Mr. Fowler said he wanted to be a chief executive and planned to look for such a post elsewhere while Rubbermaid seeks a successor to Mr. Gault.

Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. has named Edwin J. Perry general manager of its office in St. Helier on the Channel island of Jersey. Mr. Perry, 49, joined Morgan

Guaranty in 1955 and since 1974 has been sterling treasurer at the bank's London office. He became a vice president in 1975. He succeeds William A. Noble, 61, who is retiring. Morgan established its branch in St. Helier in 1978 in order to expand its Eurodollar and Eurocurrency deposit and loan facilities.

Ernst & Whimpey, the Cleveland-based international accounting and consulting firm, has announced the appointment of Richard Mead as a principal, or senior executive. Based in New York, he will assist British and Irish clients operating and investing in the United States, and also advise American clients on their operations in Britain and Ireland. Mr. Mead, a Briton, is a chartered accountant.

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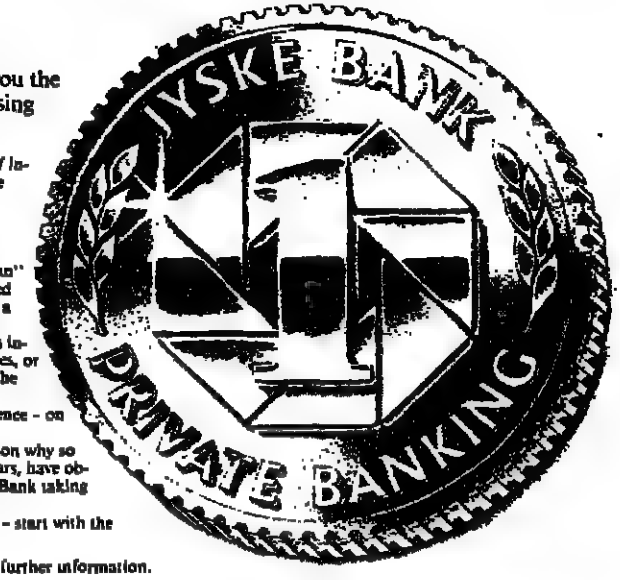
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COMPANY NOTES

Aktis Industries, the European consortium, is holding talks on an aircraft sale to British Airways PLC, which needs to replace its fleet of aging Lockheed Tristar jets in the next few years. An Airbus spokesman declined to say which planes were being discussed, but said its planned A-330 wide-bodied twin-jet could be a candidate.

Bank Bumiputera Malaysia Bhd, Malaysia's largest financial institution, is raising 450 million ringgit (\$180 million) in capital, to a total of 2.02 billion, after recent large losses. The bank will raise 300 million ringgit through an issue of irredeemable convertible unsecured loan stock and 150 million through ordinary unsecured loan stock.

Dairy Farm International Holdings Ltd. has claimed success in its tender offer for 21.5 percent of the British food retailer Kwik Save Discount Group PLC. Dairy Farm, a unit of Jardine Matheson Holdings Ltd., said the company reserved offers of 72.25 million Kwik Save shares in its offer for up to 32.38 million at a cost of £146.6 million (\$235 million).

Hitachi Ltd. said it had developed a supercomputer with the world's fastest processing speed. The company will begin deliveries of the HITAC S-820 in early 1988. One model has a maximum processing speed of three billion floating point operations per second, or three gigaflops.

Imperial Chemical Industries PLC said it was selling the rubber chemicals business of Vulcan International Ltd., in which it is a joint shareholder with the government-owned French group Rhodan-Poulenc SA, to the Dutch chemical concern Akzo Chemie NV.

Mitsubishi Semiconductor America Inc., a subsidiary of Mitsubishi Electric Corp., will build a new U.S. plant to assemble application specific integrated circuit microchips. The plant is scheduled to begin operations in January 1988.

Sant-Salvador AB said it had won an order for a 34-seater SF-340 turboprop commuter aircraft from the Argentine airline Lineas Aeras de Entre Rios. No financial details were given. The Swedish company has received firm orders for 30 SF-340s in the first six months of 1987.

Singapore Airlines placed an order with Boeing Co. for its first B747-200 all-cargo aircraft, to be delivered in August 1988. The aircraft, which cost about \$100 million, will increase the airline's cargo capacity by about 20 percent, the company said.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION TO THE HOLDERS OF ECU 40,000,000 THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF JAPAN FINANCE COMPANY N.V. 11 1/2% GUARANTEED BONDS DUE 1993

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to paragraph 6 (b) of the Terms and Conditions of the above Bonds and in conformity with the Fiscal Agency Agreement dated as of 9th August 1983, ECU 4,500,000 in principal amount of the above Bonds will be redeemed on 9th August, 1987, at par (the redemption price) together with accrued interest thereon to said redemption date. The drawing has taken place on 12th June, 1987, in Luxembourg.

Serial numbers of the Bonds to be redeemed are set forth below on groups from one number to another number, both inclusive:

02212 - 02403	02504 - 02511	02947 - 03046	04289 - 04388
04854 - 04953	05142 - 05241	06318 - 06417	06258 - 06357
11606 - 11675	11776 - 11805	12837 - 12940	13901 - 14136
14519 - 14618	17038 - 17131	17232 - 17337	18157 - 18205
18306 - 18456	18570 - 18626	18727 - 18769	19398 - 19442
19543 - 19597	19612 - 19671	19772 - 19811	20566 - 20665
21274 - 21285	21386 - 21573	21992 - 22047	22148 - 22191
22561 - 22760	22850 - 22949	26074 - 26173	26311 - 26410
26474 - 26573	26758 - 26957	28102 - 28135	28236 - 28401
29190 - 29289	29450 - 29483	29584 - 29699	29800 - 29949
30730 - 30829	32180 - 32279	34754 - 34853	37380 - 37479
37564 - 37663	38020 - 38119	38245 - 38344	38914 - 39013
39604 - 39636	39737 - 39803		

The following bonds, called for redemption on 9th August 1985, have not yet been presented for the payment:

01052 - 01061	02481 - 02489	04416 - 04432	04442 - 04445	05911
05919 - 05956	05978	06002	06048 - 06056	07501
07513 - 07515	07592	08076 - 08078	08110	08134 - 08137
08351 - 08373	08415 - 08417	10890 - 10896	10963 - 10969	11346
11402 - 11404	11410 - 11412	14786 - 14789	14811 - 14816	14817 - 14826
16257 - 16310	18634 - 18638	18644 - 18651	18719 - 18720	18725 - 18726
19166 - 19174	19185 - 19207	20487 - 20489	21786 - 21789	22051 - 22053
22057	22130 - 22137	25103 - 25104	26681 - 26756	27072 - 27074
27580 - 27592	27594	27621 - 27623	29578	

The following bonds, called for redemption on 9th August, 1986, have not yet been presented for the payment:

00001 - 00010	00022	04030 - 04034	04066 - 04067	04078 - 04086
04089 - 04091	04107 - 04129	04527	04577 - 04579	04584 - 04593
04603 - 04616	04688 - 04707	04713 - 04742	06218 - 06251	06272
06283 - 06290	06297 - 06317	07496 - 07497	07499	08245 - 08259
08280	08286 - 08311	08315 - 08316	09436 - 09444	09469 - 09499
09514 - 09533	10443 - 10459	10492 - 10500	10502 - 10578	10616 - 10619
11676 - 11685	11708 - 11738	11750 - 11771	14002 - 14027	14036
14038 - 14079	14082 - 14092	14115 - 14124	14749 - 14785	16514 - 16519
16525 - 16551	16555 - 16601	16635 - 16637	16702 - 16734	17013 - 17014
17019 - 17029	17031 - 17032	17144 - 17153	17163 - 17181	17225 - 17231
19681 - 19709	19714 - 19729	19731 - 19743	19770 - 19771	20223 - 20224
20261 - 20268	20271 - 20277	20289 - 20304	20308 - 20309	21295 - 21296
21303 - 21305	21309 - 21315	21319 - 21323	21328 - 21337	21357 - 21368
21370 - 21376	21801 - 21841	21861 - 21872	21877 - 21892	21924 - 21943
21972 - 21973	21976 - 21991	23757 - 23807	23815	23841 - 23844
24438 - 24449	24465 - 24488	24494 - 24523	24532 - 24537	25207 - 25212
25215 - 25216	25228 - 25267	25623 - 25722	28446 - 28545	29715 - 29716
30854 - 30953	31616 - 31715	32080 - 32179	33456 - 33555	35542 - 35641
36166 - 36265	36694 - 36793	37061 - 37158	37201 - 37230	37245 - 37315

Amount outstanding after 9th August, 1987: ECU 26,500,000.-

Interest on the Bonds to be redeemed will cease to accrue on the redemption date. On such date the redemption price will become due and payable on each of said Bonds and payment therefore together with accrued interest will be made at any one of the following paying agents: the office of Societe Generale Alsacienne de Banque, Brussels branch, the office of Societe Generale, London branch, the office of Credit Suisse Zurich and the office of Societe Generale Paris upon presentation and surrender of said Bonds with all coupons attached maturing after said redemption date. In the event that any such coupon is not so attached, the amount of said coupon will be deducted from the redemption price.

Coupons which shall mature on, or shall have matured prior to, said redemption date should be detached and surrendered for payment in usual manner.

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Listings: Frankfurt (Main)

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DG BANK Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank
DSL Bank Deutsche Siedlungs- und Landesrentenbank
Bankhaus Hermann Lampe Kommanditgesellschaft
B. Metzler soel. Sohn & Co. Kommanditgesellschaft auf Aktien
Trinkaus & Burkhardt Kommanditgesellschaft auf Aktien

Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank Aktiengesellschaft
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Deutsche Girozentrale - Deutsche Kommunalbank -
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Landesbank Rheinland-Pfalz - Girozentrale -
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CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Mixed, Sterling Off Highs

LONDON — The dollar closed mixed Wednesday in quiet trading, but off its lows, while sterling slipped from its highs on continued profit-taking, dealers said.

Few dealers expect the dollar to break out of its recent range of 1.81 Deutsche marks to 1.84 DM in the near future, but several forecast that the pound will improve on Britain's strong economic fundamentals.

Some dealers said the dollar received a slight boost from Wednesday's U.S. construction spending figure for May, up 0.3 percent after a revised 2.3 percent rise in April.

In London, the dollar closed higher at 1.8285 DM, after 1.8250 Tuesday; at 146.85 yen, down marginally from 146.80, and at 6.0951 Swiss francs, up from 6.0950 and at 6.0951 French francs, up from 6.0875.

The pound, however, gained slightly on the dollar, to \$1.6145 from \$1.6130.

Currency	Unit	Rate
Dollar	100	1.8285
Pound sterling	100	1.6145
Swiss franc	100	6.0951
French franc	100	6.0951

Source: Reuters

On its trade-weighted index against a basket of currencies, the pound closed at 72.3, off the high of 72.7. A dealer with a U.S. bank said the British currency, "sooner or later it's almost bound to rise."

The pound has been hit by profit-taking following the Conservative Party's victory in last month's elections.

Fundamental factors that should boost the pound include strong oil prices, political stability and a steady stream of bullish macroeconomic forecasts, analysts said.

In New York at midday, the dollar was also little changed from

Tuesday's close. With the long July 4 holiday weekend approaching, dealers said market participants were unwilling to force a major shift in the currency, especially when central banks have shown their willingness to stabilize exchange rates.

However, New York dealers said the dollar found some support from comments by the U.S. commerce secretary, Malcolm Baldrige, that the United States is turning the corner on trade.

To some dealers' surprise, the dollar did not weaken when federal funds, the overnight reserves traded among banks, dropped to 6.375 percent from the recent average of 6.75 percent. Most economists believe the decline is an aberration caused by technical factors.

Earlier in Europe, the dollar was fixed lower in Frankfurt at 1.8222 DM after 1.8294 Tuesday, and at 6.0835 French francs from 6.0555.

Global Economy Is Facing Slow-Up, World Bank Says

WASHINGTON — The World Bank has warned that the global economy faces stagnation or recession unless countries move to end growing trade protectionism, budget imbalances and other problems.

In its annual world development report released Tuesday, the bank said that without major reforms there is a near-certainty of worsening in the Latin American and sub-Saharan debt crisis.

The bank noted that 1984 growth after inflation was 4.6 percent for industrial countries and 5.1 percent for developing countries. Last year, however, the rates declined to 2.5 percent for the industrial countries and 4.2 percent for the developing nations.

The report contended that protectionism has not been successful in maintaining jobs or reducing adjustment costs, even in the protected industries. In the latest period for which figures were available, about 17 percent of the imports of industrial countries were subjected to some kind of non-tariff barrier.

These barriers hit exports of developing countries more heavily than those of industrial nations, it said.

The bank's director of policy, analysis and coordination, Constantine Michalopoulos, said the need to reform the world trading system is now acute. He urged a new commitment to the principles of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, and specifically called for a reduction of barriers in agriculture.

The proliferation of non-tariff barriers — a wide variety of procedural techniques including quotas — threatens the GATT principles, the report said, contending that developing countries that stand to lose most have powerful reasons for taking an active part in the newest round of multilateral trade negotiations.

CHIPS: TI Gives No Quarter to Japanese Rival Firms

(Continued from first finance page)

Adam F. Cuhney, an analyst at Kidder, Peabody & Co., said, "Junkins clearly deserves all the accolades people are giving him."

Among TI's strengths is its keeping up technologically with the Japanese in memory chips. Hot on the trail of the Japanese, one of its plants in Japan will begin high-volume production this summer of a new D-RAM chip with one million characters of memory.

A plant at the company's headquarters will be making the same chip by the end of the year. Both plants, conceived in 1984 and built at a cost of \$100 million each, will be making in 1988 prototypes of memory chips that can store four million characters.

With \$350.1 million in cash and marketable securities and a long-term debt of only \$191.3 million, or 10 percent of equity, Texas Instruments has a strong balance sheet as well. Its earnings are also rebounding. After losing \$23.8 million in the first quarter of 1986, the company earned \$83.8 million in the first quarter of 1987, on sales of \$1.3 billion.

The turnaround in its semiconductor business, which earned \$23 million before taxes in the quarter, contributed to the recovery. Moreover, its chip business should benefit from a surge in semiconductor demand and production cuts by Japan to appease the Reagan administration.

Still, Texas Instruments has plenty of battles to win before it can claim victory over the Japanese.

Long the worldwide sales leader in semiconductors, it has slipped behind Japan's Fujitsu Ltd. and Nippon Electric Co. With semiconductor sales of \$2 billion last year, Texas Instruments has a long way to go just to get back to where it was in 1984, when its chip business earned \$516 million before taxes, on sales of \$2.7 billion.

Not helping matters, the company has little presence in microprocessors, the brains of a computer, analysts said. It also remains vulnerable to price-cutting in memory chips, its single most important product, where the Japanese are dominant.

If the company is not narrowing its sights in semiconductors, one

reason may be that it still affords to Semiconductors cannot account for more than a third of the company's sales.

Moreover, Mr. Sick emphasized that Texas Instruments must remain in D-RAMs to make sure it retains the design and manufacturing expertise needed in businesses it is betting on for the 1990s: industrial automation, artificial intelligence, computers and software systems.

The company can count on its military electronics business to continue to provide it with the financial cushion it needs to compete with the Japanese in semiconductors.

'We can compete with the best in the world.'

— Jerry R. Junkins, president, Texas Instruments

Now the country's 18th-largest military contractor, Texas Instruments has military sales almost as large as its semiconductor sales. More important, the military group is far more profitable.

Since 1980, the military group's operating profit has nearly tripled, to \$210 million last year, while its sales have more than doubled, to \$1.7 billion. Given its robust orders, that growth rate is likely to continue.

On Monday the company received a \$556 million U.S. Navy contract for high-speed, anti-radar missiles. The missile program already contributes about 10 percent of the military unit's revenues.

The military unit has produced something else important to Texas Instruments: most of its new top management, including Mr. Junkins. Under his leadership, the culture of Texas Instruments has been undergoing a badly needed transformation.

For decades, Texas Instruments dominated the world semiconductor industry because of its overwhelming strength in technology and manufacturing. But that success caused the company's leaders to believe that the company could do no wrong, according to longtime employees.

But that attitude created an insu-

larity that left TI out of touch with its rapidly changing markets. Isolation, in turn, caused marketing blunders and big losses in such consumer products as digital watches and home computers.

"We got too damn arrogant," said William P. Weber, president of the semiconductor division.

These setbacks also cost Mr. Bucky his job. And while Mark Shepherd, the company's longtime chairman, still has his job, by all accounts he is giving Mr. Junkins a free hand.

Mr. Junkins has instilled a team spirit at the company and has been doing his best to get rid of the old hubris, employees and customers say.

Openly acknowledging that they need help in developing products and cutting costs, Texas Instruments executives are forging closer ties with customers, suppliers and others, including Linear Technology Corp., a California custom-chip concern, and L.M. Ericsson AB, the Swedish electronics giant.

TI Instruments has also been working harder to accommodate customers' needs. Charles M. Clough, president of Wyle Laboratories, a large semiconductor distributor, said Mr. Junkins recently dazzled \$2 employees at a Wyle distribution plant in Irvine, California, by introducing himself to each of them.

That came after a two-hour meeting with Mr. Clough and an hour-long critique of Texas Instruments' marketing programs by a Wyle manager. "It was tremendously impressive" and a big departure for Texas Instruments, said Mr. Clough, who should know. He worked for Texas Instruments for 27 years.

Mr. Junkins wants custom chips of all kinds to account for half of his company's semiconductor sales in 1992. But Texas Instruments was tardy in entering the ASIC business. Analysts estimate that they contributed less than 10 percent of its semiconductor sales last year.

The Japanese are also focusing on custom chips for growth, Mr. Cuhney said. "Texas Instruments can manage the challenge," he said, "but it means that a larger percentage of their business is going to be vulnerable in the future."

Toronto Financial Deregulation Starts Slowly

TORONTO — Canada has moved toward a free market in securities trading by deregulating its investment industry. Although dubbed the "Little Bang," Tuesday's deregulation passed without any noticeable explosions.

"We didn't expect to see a large number of deals announced today," said Terry Shaughnessy, an analyst with Merrill Lynch Canada Inc. "But during the summer and fall there will be a lot more alliances, a lot of new foreign money coming to Canada."

Unlike the London's "Big Bang" in October, when pricing, brokerage and government rules were all transformed at once, the changes in Canada apply mostly to ownership and will be phased in.

As of Tuesday, domestic banks, trust companies, insurance companies and industrial corporations were permitted to enter the securities industry through partnership with an existing dealer or by setting up their own operation. Eventually, this could mean one-stop financial shopping, in which an investor could bank, buy stock or invest in

the money markets over one counter.

The main reason for reform is to ensure that the Canadian market does not become a backwater in a new world of electronic global finance.

Foreign companies are now allowed to acquire up to 30 percent of a Canadian securities firm.

As of June 30, 1988, they may take total control of a Canadian firm. The one-year delay is intended to give Canadian firms a chance to negotiate mergers and build capital reserves to compete with foreign companies with greater assets.

In the past, only independent companies with at least 75 percent Canadian ownership could act as securities dealers in Canada.

The day before the deregulation on Bay Street, Toronto's financial district, the first major foreign participation was announced. First National Bank of Chicago said it planned to buy 35 percent of Wood Gundy Inc., Canada's second largest investment house, for \$271 million Canadian dollars (\$203 million), subject to regulatory approval.

Canadian bankers said they

would press Ottawa to negotiate reciprocal treatment from the United States and Japan. Major Japanese houses, Daiwa Securities Co. and Nomura Securities Co., have announced plans for wholly owned operations in Canada.

"It really doesn't make a lot of sense to let people come in from a country where Canadian banks can't go," said Allan Taylor, chairman of the Royal Bank of Canada.

The question of open investment across the border is a sticking point in current free-trade talks between Canada and the United States.

Initially, deregulation will only affect Canada's biggest financial center, Toronto. The province of Ontario provided the impetus for reform, and the federal government of Prime Minister Brian Mulroney set national guidelines last winter.

The province of Quebec, where trading centers on Montreal, had already relaxed some rules. Other provinces are expected to follow.

Some critics say the reform is too radical and could lead to U.S. and Japanese domination of the Canadian industry, the squeezing out of small and medium-sized dealers and potential conflicts of interest.

KOREA: Reform to Help Business

(Continued from first finance page)

political prisoners and make other concessions to the opposition.

Mr. Chun said that he "fully accepts" the demands.

The Federation of Korean Industries and South Korea's three other major economic organizations issued statements welcoming Mr. Roh's proposals for democratic reform. The Korean Traders Association said it would "help keep the nation's economy running smoothly."

Business confidence stems from the general belief that opposition leaders, if elected, would not make drastic changes in government economic policies and that democratic reforms would increase national stability.

"The people's morale is very high now," said Park Se-il, an economics professor at Seoul National University. "They're likely to work harder than before for economic development. The political breakthrough will have a great benefit on the economy."

Mr. Park said some foreign busi-

nesses delayed making buying trips to South Korea because of demonstrations, "but people think we should deal with the political problems even if there is some economic cost."

Koo Boe Young, director-general at the government's Economic Planning Board, acknowledged that Mr. Chun's announcement would help the economy.

But he added, "We have no plans to change our projections because our economy was never seriously affected by the recent political situation."

He said that, while press coverage of street demonstrations last month could have frightened away foreign investors, Seoul's economic policy makers were never in panic.

Despite the unrest, investment by Japanese companies — the largest source of foreign equity in South Korea — is growing, according to Tatsu Yamaguchi, head of the Seoul office of Japan's Dai-ichi Kangyo Bank.

(AP, Reuters)

Wednesday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 3:00 p.m. New York time. Via The Associated Press.

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SPORTS

Evert vs. Navratilova,
Graf-Shriver in Semis;
Lendl, Edberg Advance

The Associated Press
WIMBLEDON, England — Martina Navratilova and Chris Evert set up the 73d chapter of their storied rivalry here Wednesday as both Americans scored straight-set victories to gain the women's semifinals at the Wimbledon tennis championships.

Top-ranked Ivan Lendl, seeking a first Wimbledon title, played

WIMBLEDON TENNIS

what he described as perhaps his best match ever on the grass courts of the All England Club in downing Frenchman Henri Leconte. Lendl will play Stefan Edberg, the fourth seed, who beat Swedish compatriot Anders Jarryd to continue a singular advance of his own.

The women's semifinal field was completed when Steffi Graf of West Germany rallied to win her 44th consecutive match, beating sixth-seeded Gabriela Sabatini of Argentina, 4-6, 6-1, 6-1.

The winner of last month's French Open and her first grand slam title, Graf had lost in the fourth round in each of her two previous Wimbledon tries. Her opponent in the final four on Thursday will be fifth-seeded Pam Shriver of the United States.

Navratilova, seeking a record sixth consecutive women's title

here, lost the first two games but then breezed past Diane Balestrat of Australia, 6-2, 6-1.

Evert maintained her perfect record against Claudia Kohde-Kilsch, beating the eighth-seeded German for the 15th consecutive time, 6-1, 6-3. The only time Evert trailed was when Kohde-Kilsch held serve for the first game of the second set. Evert then held and broke for a 2-1 lead before breaking again for the match and a spot in her fourth consecutive Wimbledon semifinal.

Edberg got some help when Jarryd ran into trouble with a dirty contact lens, and beat his Davis Cup teammate, 4-6, 6-4, 6-1, 6-3. The winner of the last two Australian Opens, Edberg never before had moved past the fourth round at Wimbledon.

Following Navratilova and Shriver on Court No. 1 was Jimmy Connors, who like Shriver turned in a stirring comeback in the fourth round Tuesday. He was playing against Slobodan Zivojinovic of Yugoslavia. Finishing up on Center Court were Mats Wilander of Sweden, the No. 3 seed, against No. 11 Pat Cash of Australia.

Lendl served 13 aces and edged the Frenchman in the tiebreakers, 7-5 in the first set and 6-4 in the third. Leconte came back from a 0-2 deficit in the final set with powerful volleys and tied the tiebreaker at 6-6. But then he let it get away, punching an open-court volley well wide, and Lendl wrapped up the match with a backhand volley winner.

Balestrat, a quarterfinalist here in 1979 when she played under her maiden name of Diane Fromholtz, broke Navratilova's serve for a 1-0 lead to start the match, but that was one of the few setbacks the defending champion encountered.

Navratilova and Evert both were cheered loudly, and Navratilova



No. 4 seed Stefan Edberg will face Ivan Lendl in the semifinals.

said the veterans had won the respect of the fans.

"I think they appreciate somebody who really gives it everything they've got every day," Navratilova said. "Maybe part of it is realizing that Chris and I are coming toward the end of our careers. They probably won't get to see us that much, and they appreciate it much more now."

Edberg, with four tournament titles to his credit this season, had early trouble against the unseeded Jarryd when he got a break from some dust and wind. Jarryd had problems when dirt from the dusty outside court got under a contact lens; after losing the first game of the third set, he rushed into the

locker room to clean and change lenses.

When he returned it appeared he still was bothered, serving more than a dozen double faults as Edberg sailed through the set and built a 3-1 lead in the fourth. Jarryd battled back to 3-3, before Edberg broke for 5-3 and served out the match.

"I was very tough in the second set and Anders started making a lot of double faults," Edberg said. "He seemed to go away for a little while, but then he came back in the fourth set."

"It's very difficult to say where things started to go wrong," Jarryd said. "But my concentration was not so good."

VANTAGE POINT/Steven Crist

A Horseplayers' Honeymoon in England

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Everyone thought it amusing that the bride and groom were horseplayers, and did everything but order a pair of cooing thoroughbreds for the top of the wedding cake. When we left for a honeymoon in England four days after last month's Belmont Stakes, the wedding party's snug assumption was that we had timed the entire production to coincide with the opening of Royal Ascot.

"You two won't last 10 days without going to the track," said well-wishers at the reception. The handicappers were half-right. We couldn't stay away from the track, but Royal Ascot ran without us.

English racing bears about as much resemblance to the American game as cricket does to baseball. A U.S. horseplayer is a bit of an alien.

It is crucial to be in the right place at the right time. A foreign visitor to virtually any region of the United States other than the South—New York, Florida, California, Chicago, or New England—will find the horses running almost any day of the year. Race meetings run for months before the action shifts to nearby sites.

In England, there are 39 race courses, but the longest meeting lasts only a week. It's York for a day or two, then Chester, then Newbury or Lingfield; if it's Tuesday, this must be Newmarket. And almost every course has a different configuration, ranging from a triangle to a figure-eight, as opposed to the standard U.S. oval.

A horseplayer abroad begins to long for a Daily Racing Form. The English record of past performances is nearly impossible to decipher—and not too helpful even after translation. Also, Europeans do not believe in time as it pertains to racing, so forget about making speed figures.

As soon as one comes up with a selection, though, the fun begins. At the track, one can bet either with the Tote, England's standard pari-mutuel system, or with legal bookmakers who call out their fluctuating odds from a gallery of small booths. Even more action can be found at the country's hundreds of off-course betting shops.

The bets available are wild, most of them variations on parlays. Most small bettors try to come up with four or more horses in various races throughout the country, and link them in betting schemes with names such

as Yankee, Union Jack, Patent Plus, Sweet Sixteen, Bull's Eye and Round Robin. The truly adventurous can try a Heinz (so-called because it involves 57 betting combinations) or the mighty Goliath—a seven-horse round-robin of 120 bets that includes 21 doubles, 35 pick-three's, 35 pick-four's, 21 pick-five's, seven pick-six's and a pick-seven.

For an English race meeting, Royal Ascot, which opened on the fifth day of our trip, is a relative marathon, lasting all of four days.

The point of English racing is to hold your horse to a mild gallop until the last two furlongs. Steve Cauthen, the leading jockey and a national hero, has figured out that if every race is reduced to a two-furlong dash, it helps to have a head start. Cauthen is frequently in front when the riders turn their horses loose, and often lasts to the wire.

There are six races daily, most of them graded stakes, but the main sport is a fashion show and the opportunity to glimpse the Royal Family. The elite wangle tickets into the Royal Enclosure, where men must wear morning suits and top hats. Daily rental runs about \$70.

This all sounded like too much trouble, so we ordered a formal tea from room service and watched Royal Ascot on the telly. The BBC regularly shows four races a day live from whichever track is sponsoring an event, so we could watch two-thirds of the meeting after betting Heinzes and Goliaths at the bookmaker around the corner. And we got

the bonus of extensive commentary on fashion (polka dots, known simply as "spots," were big this year).

The racing was pretty but peculiar. The point of English racing is to hold your horse to a mild gallop until the last two furlongs and then whip and drive to the wire. Steve Cauthen is the leading jockey and a national hero, widely praised for his brilliant sense of pace. This seems to mean that Cauthen, having learned something about early speed while riding in the United States, has figured out that if every race is reduced to a two-furlong dash, it helps to have a head start. Cauthen is frequently in front when the riders turn their horses loose, and often lasts to the wire.

A better can live by video alone for so long, and by Day 9, the urge for live action was too great. By then we were in Edinburgh, and the closest action was at Powderhall Stadium, which bills itself as "Scotland's premier greyhound track."

Dinner for two ran about as much as the winner's purse, and there were no more than 500 people at the stadium, where dogs and motorcycles each run for three nights a week. The highlight of the evening was the fourth race—a steeplechase. No man is a complete bettor until he has wagered on dogs jumping over little fences.

We thought we had stumbled onto a betting tip, but we heard a well-dressed man lean over to the cashier and take a plunge. "Fifty pence to win, No. 1," he said.

Fifty pence (about 55¢) was a major move at Powderhall. No. 1, with what we hoped was the apt name of Bright Bandit, seemed to have dismal form in flat races. Maybe, though, he had been secretly trained over hurdles in the Scottish moors and pointed toward this spot for months. We bet £10 with confidence, but then watched with mild dismay as Bright Bandit ran true to form, laid over every fence.

As we queued up for the next event, we were behind the plunger again, and heard him call out another big bet: "Fifty pence to win, No. 1." This time, though, we noticed that he had under not a £50 note, but an eight-shilling note—a 50-pence piece.

We were ahead for the night, having cashed bets on dogs named Brooklyn Bill and Triboor Bridge. But when you can't tell your pence, pounds and pence apart, it's time to go home.

Guidry Wins
1st as Yanks
Boost Lead

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
TORONTO — At 36, Ron Guidry is still trying to make his strike twice. "One good game doesn't make a season, but I feel

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

good," Guidry said Tuesday night after winning his first game of the year in the New York Yankees' 4-0 decision over the Toronto Blue Jays.

Guidry signed late with the Yankees after failing to attract any offers as a free agent during the offseason. So far, he hadn't been close to the pitcher who won the Cy Young Award in 1978, when he was known as "Louisiana Lightning." But Tuesday seemed like old times as he scattered six singles, struck out nine and didn't allow a runner past first base in his 7½ innings.

Whitey Randolph and Gary Ward led the Yankee attack by driving in two runs apiece. Toronto, losing its third straight, fell two games behind the front-running Yankees in the American League East.

"That was vintage Guidry, no question," Manager Lou Piniella said after the slim left-hander's first victory in four decisions. "After five starts, this is just about where he'd be coming out of spring training."

Red Sox 13, Orioles 9: In Boston, Wade Boggs went 3-for-3, driving in three runs and scoring three to help send Baltimore to its 23d loss in 28 games in June, the club's worst month ever.

Indians 2, Angels 1: In Cleveland, Phil Niekro gained his 317th career victory as the Indians ended an eight-game skid and stopped a California winning streak at eight.

Mariners 5, Rangers 2: In Arlington, Texas, Mark Langston threw an 11-pitch six-inning shutout to lead Seattle to a five-game Texas winning streak. Langston (10-5) increased his league-leading strikeout total to 137. He is the first Mariner ever to win 10 games before the All-Star break.

White Sox 12, Athletics 3: In Chicago, Ivan Calderin's two-run single capped a five-run fourth and



Cub catcher Jody Davis tackled Andres Galaraga, who was charging the mound after reliever Dickie Noles hit him with a pitch.

Steve Lyons had four singles as the White Sox won two straight games for the first time since May 29-30.

Twins 3, Royals 1: In Kansas City, Bert Blyleven pitched a six-inning shutout as Minnesota ended a seven-game losing streak.

Tigers 6, Brewers 5: In Milwaukee, Darrell Evans capped a four-run third with a bases-loaded double and Detroit went to its 30th victory in the last 43 games.

Mets 3, Cardinals 2: In the National League, in New York, Howie

and Johnson drove in the winning run in the ninth and Dwight Gooden struck out nine and walked two as the Mets defeated St. Louis for only the second time in eight meetings this season.

Reds 5, Astros 4: In Cincinnati, Kurt Stillwell scored from second base on an infield hit by Tracy Jones with two out in the 10th, moving the first-place Reds 1½ games ahead of Houston in the Western Division.

Expos 5, Cubs 4: In Montreal, Andres Galaraga hit his major

league-leading 26th double to cap a four-run third that beat the Expos. Following Tom Foley's two-out triple in the eighth, Galaraga charged the mound after being hit by a pitch from reliever Dickie Noles—who had also plunked him the night before. Catcher Jody Davis momentarily stopped Galaraga with a flying tackle, but the Expo first baseman got up again and took a swing at Noles. Players from both benches charged onto the field; Noles and Galaraga were ejected.

Phillies 6, Pirates 4: In Philadel-

phia, Von Hayes tripped, doubled, scored two runs and drove in one, and Steve Bedrosian extended his major-league record with his 13th save in his last 13 appearances.

Dodgers 4, Padres 0: In Los Angeles, Orel Hershiser pitched a seven-inning shutout and ended the month of June with a record of 4-0 and a 0.50 earned-run average.

Giants 5, Braves 2: In San Francisco, Eddie Milner and Joel Youngblood hit their first home runs of the season to help the Giants past Atlanta. (AP, UPI)

W. Berlin Celebrates Itself as Cycling Tour Begins

By Samuel Abt

International Herald Tribune
BERLIN — Everywhere he goes in West Berlin, Didi Thurnau is acclaimed. Of the four West German riders in the Tour de France bicycle race, only Thurnau excites loud cheers.

"Er ist einer von uns," West Berliners cry out delightedly. "He is one of us." They know Thurnau is from Frankfurt, hundreds of miles away across East Germany, but that seems close enough to establish kinship in this divided city.

The 74th Tour de France is not only a sports event in West Berlin, but a political statement as well. To mark Berlin's 750th anniversary, both halves of the city are competing to build apartment houses, attract celebrities and sponsor cultural and athletic extravaganzas.

In May, East Berlin was host to the start of Eastern Europe's major bicycle race, the Peace Race to Warsaw. Wednesday it was West Berlin's turn. Like the staging of the tour itself, the four West German riders are being celebrated as proof that West Berlin belongs to a world far beyond its borders.

None is more proof than Thurnau, who, at 32, is roughly the age of what used to be called the German Miracle, the economic recovery after World War II.

He is a bad boy of the sport, a playboy and a rider who has been on top and then so far down that he was expelled from the tour for violence only two years ago. And now he is rich and back near the top again—a minor of Berlin's century.

So they cheered him at the ceremonial presentation of teams, where he was introduced last of the 207 riders in the race. They shouted his name loudly Wednesday afternoon as he rode the tour's prologue stage, a short time trial along the city's fashionable shopping street, the Kurfurstendamm.

Thurnau finished sixth in the race against the clock over 6.1 kilometers (3.8 miles), in a time of 7 minutes, 14.55 seconds. The winner, 7:06.80, was Jelle Nijdam, a Dutchman with the Super Confex team from the Netherlands. Second on a muggy afternoon was Lech Piskozki, a Pole with the Del Tongo team from Italy and third was Stephen Roche, an Irishman with the Carrera team from Italy.

"Di-di, Di-di," thousands of spectators chanted as Thurnau cruised past the Brandenburg and Burger Kings, the Meissen porcelain shops, the Joe am Koll-damm sidewalk cafe and the turn-of-the-century Cafe Mokring, the BMW and Mercedes-Benz showrooms and the Rine Movie Kino Center.

After years without a major victory, Thurnau had a good Tour of Italy this spring and even better Tour of Switzerland, where he won a time trial and briefly wore the overall leader's jersey for the first time since he exploded onto the Tour de France in 1977.

Champion of West Germany in 1975 and 1976, he led the 1977 tour for more than two weeks and won four daily sprints before fading to finish fifth. "It was wonderful to wear a yellow jersey again," he said

Tuesday. "It made me feel young all over again."

A celebrity back home, he discovered a huge hunger for money and spent the off-season signing autographs for a fee at supermarket openings and trade fairs. Thurnau devoted a fatiguing winter to lucrative results fell off the next season.

The glory days were soon over as he moved from team to team, riding for eight so far but always commanding a big salary despite his meager results.

In the last few years, his name appeared in the German press not as an athlete but as a court defendant in harassment cases against his wife and tenants of an apartment building he owned.

In the 1975 Tour de France, he boiled over against an official and began to choke him from the race. But during his last comeback he became attractive to some of the best teams. From the obscurity of this year's Roland-Skala team in Belgium, Thurnau will move next year to the Panasonic squad, based in the Netherlands.

"My morale is higher than it's been in a long while," he said Tuesday. "If it hadn't been, I wouldn't have done so well this year."

"This Tour de France is very important to my career and I expect to do well. Not just in the prologue but in the whole race." He is not racing, he insisted, for the financial rewards. "Money isn't everything," he said with a sly smile. Nor is he worried about disappoint-

ing his fans in West Berlin. "I'm very popular," he said. "But it's for me, not them. That I ride. I love racing and I feel good about it again. Already I am looking forward to next year with my new team."

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ART BUCHWALD

Fund-Raising the Dead

WASHINGTON — The Reverend Oral Roberts' statement that he has raised people from the dead has raised questions from some nonbelievers, but apparently he is not the only one who has been doing it.

The Reverend Felix Doberman of the "TV Temple in the Shady Glen" claims to have raised souls from the dead long before Oral vowed to go to heaven if church members didn't send in their dues.

I asked Doberman how he raises people from the dead. He said, "Just I lay my hands on them, and then say 'Everybody up!'."

"That's all it takes?"

"That and a hefty donation to the 'TV Temple in the Shady Glen.' I can't bring anyone back to life if I can't get the support of our electronic congregation."

"How many dead have you raised?"

"At least 1,000 in the live audience. There are a lot of I've raised who were watching me on television, so all I can do is take their word for it — plus whatever donation they want to make. I've known of so

many miracles you wouldn't believe it. I've heard of men and women stretched out in their coffins who rose and danced as soon as my son made his initial pitch for money."

"Where did you get the idea to use bringing back the dead as a fund raiser?"

"I'm always consulting God on how to get fresh funding. He told me there is nothing that excites people more than coming back to life."

"Do you think Oral Roberts really brought many parishioners back?"

"Oral is a good ol' Oklahoma boy, and the way he's been acting lately I believe anything he says. What worries me is that there are too many ministers claiming they can raise the dead. When they see there is money in it, all the TV evangelists are going to be claiming they can do it, and professionals like myself and Oral will be competing with frauds."

"Perhaps they should hand out licenses to trained faith healers like yourselves."

"That would mix church and state and restrict donations from secular humanists. Frankly I think Oral should have kept his mouth shut. He was raising a lot of dead and no one knew about it. Now it's a big story and you can't tell the ones who have the touch from those who don't."

"Are Jimmy and Tammy Bakker into dead raising?" I asked.

"Not that anyone remembers. Jimmy raised a lot of other things though, and there is some question as to where the money went. As for Tammy, she said if Jimmy did it she'll forgive him."

"Certainly the Reverend Jerry Falwell hasn't raised anyone from the dead."

"No, he hasn't, though he's trying to do it with the PTL Club."

"Any chance?"

"He's because of the PTL we're talking about something that is really dead, and there is no way of bringing it back."

"Has Jimmy Swaggart ever raised anyone from the dead?"

"No, but he's sent an awful lot of people to hell. Jimmy tells his audience to either give money or drop dead."

Singing the Japanese Blues

By James Barron

NEW YORK — The women had traveled 12,000 miles, all the way from Tokyo, and when they arrived in Manhattan they had one man's name on their lips — Hiroshi Itsuki, the Frank Sinatra of Japan. Just in case anyone wondered how deep was their love, that was his picture on the little green buttons they were wearing.

Itsuki, a 39-year-old pop singer who has sold 20 million singles, 4 million LPs and has a 15,000-member fan club, gave his first New York concert Sunday night at Avery Fisher Hall.

It had been 99 percent sold out for weeks, and there had been no English-language advertisements. But in many ways, it was like so many of Itsuki's other concerts: He was onstage with \$60,000 worth of equipment, and Saeko Kosaka was in the audience.

Kosaka is perhaps the most devoted of the devoted. Since she first heard Itsuki's hit single 15 years ago, she has traveled with other fans on 11 foreign tours, following him wherever he performs. Now she schedules her vacations around his tour schedule.

"He gave me the energy to work hard," said Kosaka, a postal worker from Hiroshima. "He's the best."

Since Kosaka clearly considers Itsuki to be someone special, she was asked if Itsuki was marriage material. She giggled and turned to a tour guide, Minko Takashita, to answer for her.

"She couldn't marry anyone else," Takashita said. "But Itsuki, he's too good for her."

Yuko Fukumoto said she could never marry Itsuki either. "If I marry Itsuki, the rest of the fans would get mad at me," she said.

Yoko Ishiyama said she did not know the Japanese word for heartbreak, but had a dreamy look in her eyes. "If only I have the chance to meet him," she said.

"He is the most major of the majors," said Walter Wagner, who handled Itsuki's public relations in New York. "Much as I admire Frank Sinatra — we met once, and he said very nice things to me — I don't know of any Americans who would go to Tokyo to see him."



Singer Hiroshi Itsuki (right) and some of the Japanese fans who follow his performances around the world.

But 180 mostly single, mostly middle-aged Japanese women — including Kosaka, Takashita and Fukumoto — paid \$80,000 yen, or about \$550, for a 14-day tour. They traveled to Itsuki's concerts in Seattle — where 400 local women lined up at 5 A.M. on the day tickets went on sale — as well as Los Angeles, San Francisco and Toronto before they arrived in New York.

Truth be told, Of Blue Eyes he is not. (If he were brown.) If his latest cassette contains the Japanese version of "My Way," this was not apparent on first hearing. The music sounded like something mildly Italian or the 101 Strings with a disco beat. But Itsuki's backup band contains only 20 violins, a harpist and several flugelhorn players.

"The comparison to Sinatra comes from the fact that in Japan, there are so many young singers who're a flash in the pan," said Timothy Zverev, whose business card said he is Itsuki's "overseas consultant" and who acts as a translator. "He has an enduring quality in the sense that Sinatra is a veteran. Tastes change, fads come and go, but he remains a star."

What about this man who has 180 women following him from city to city? Does he have a girlfriend? He answered the question in Japanese and Zverev said:

"A little mystery is good. Keep them guessing."

Tenjin said Itsuki as say-

ing, "Right now, I don't have a girlfriend who'd like to be married. Then Tenjin said: 'Of course, he likes girls, but...' Her voice trailed off, and Zverev finished the sentence: 'But he's very busy, involved with his work, too busy to even consider marriage.'"

Itsuki nodded. "You know, when you're busy touring, it's hard to maintain a relationship," Wagner said.

Itsuki gave 400 concerts a year. Four months a year, he directs plays and also acts. He has a newly released single that is climbing the charts in Japan. It is called "Tenjin," which Zverev translated as "Remembrance" or "The Way We Were."

"I enjoy being onstage," Itsuki said. "Audiences enjoy me too, I think."

Audiences had not always enjoyed him, though. Itsuki said he changed his name four times before settling on the one he now uses. He was born Masaru Matsuyama. Then he was Aichi Ichijo, and later Ken Mitani.

What was wrong with those names? Itsuki frowned his head.

"They didn't make a hit," he said.

By early afternoon it was clear something was afoot, as extraordinary numbers of sleek, black limousines began making their way into Washington. "All the big names are here," said Sally Sneed, the operations manager of the Carey Limousine Service, who had been frantically working to provide cars for Malesha S. Forbes Jr., chairman and editor of Forbes Magazine; Gordon P. Getty, the philanthropist; Mike Wallace and Barbara Walters, the television correspondents; Warren Phillips, chairman of Dow Jones; A. Alfred Taubman, the Detroit real estate mogul; and John F. Welch Jr., chairman of General Electric. "She has a lot of friends," Sneed marveled. Indeed, she does. Katherine Graham's children threw a black-tie party for her 70th birthday Tuesday night, and the cream of the business, political, entertainment and journalistic communities lined up to honor the chairman of the Washington Post Co. "What I like about the party is that it's small," joked Art Buchwald, who was on the biggest list of more than 600 celebrities, family friends, industry chiefs, cabinet members and Supreme Court justices, and fellow publishers, including Ochs of the Los Angeles Times, Rupert Murdoch of the New York Post and Arthur Ochs Sulzberger of The New York Times, along with William S. Paley, the CBS chairman, and Walter D. Thayer, chairman of Winfrey Communications Corp. "There's one word that brings us all together here tonight," Buchwald told the black-tie crowd. "And that word is 'fun.'"

Among the guests were Secretary of State George P. Shultz, Secretary of Defense Casper W. Weinberger, Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d, Speaker of the House Jim Wright, Senators Alan K. Simpson, William S. Cohen, Edward M. Kennedy, Claiborne Pell, and the retiring Supreme Court Associate Justice Lewis F. Powell Jr. Toasts were given by Ronald Reagan, George H. W. Bush, and Bill Clinton. "Here's looking at you, kid," Reagan said in his best Humphrey Bogart imitation.

A civilian American pilot had for 10 weeks in Angola on suspicion of spying got married just one day after his release from the African nation. Joseph Long, 33, and

his fiancée, Leslie Prensick, 27, applied for a marriage license Tuesday morning in Pittsburgh and were wed by a magistrate 6½ hours later, after the normal three-day waiting period was waived.

The artist Jamie Wyeth, back from his first visit to Moscow in a decade, says he found astonishing signs of new artistic freedom under Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev. "But Wyeth also says there are fears that the Soviet leader might be pushing social reforms too rapidly. Wyeth is in Washington for the U.S. premiere of an exhibition of pictures by three generations of the Wyeth family. The show, which opens Saturday, includes 115 pictures by N.C. Wyeth, his son Andrew and grandson Jamie.

The evangelist Oral Roberts says that healing where he "raised people from the dead" occurred years ago "when we didn't even understand" definitions of death. Roberts said Tuesday on the "Richard Roberts Live" television show that he cannot say the people he has healed were clinically dead. He said that he once prayed for a baby that appeared to have died during a service he conducted some years ago. "I said something like, 'God, restore this life, restore this little baby.' And it jerked in my hand," Roberts said. The baby became still again and then finally stirred. "Whether I could prove the child was clinically dead or not, the mother thought it was dead. I thought it was dead," Roberts said.

The evangelist told more than 5,000 people at a conference in Tulsa last week that he had raised people from the dead (see today's Art Buchwald's column).

An ABC reporter who was pummeled in both arms while interviewing a pro-wrestler for the "7-10" program has received a \$425,000 settlement. John Stessel, 33, was in Madison Square Garden on Dec. 28, 1984, when he asked "Dr. D" if the sport was a fake. The 6-foot-6 wrestler, whose real name is David Schultz, responded by hitting the reporter on the right ear, then hitting him on the left ear as he got back on his feet. The settlement was announced at Manhattan federal court Tuesday.

New York City to Give \$13.5 Million to Met

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — New York City has announced that it will give \$13.5 million to the Metropolitan Museum of Art to help finance the construction of the last major component of the museum's master plan, a five-story wing for European sculpture and decorative art.

The grant is the second largest appropriation ever made by the city's Department of Cultural Affairs to a building project. \$15.5 million was given to Lincoln Center for renovations and a new building last year. The Met's new wing is to cost a total of \$51 million; the first of its many galleries is to open to the public in the fall of 1988 with a major exhibition of the work of Edgar Degas.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

DISCOVER THE REAL PARIS. Walking tour, shopping, sightseeing, video equipment to hire, books and crafts for sale. Call or stop by the IHT office, 6 Place Charles D'Azur, Paris. Tel. 46 34 24 17. Open Monday-Saturday, 11am-7pm.

WINE: Steven Schwartz's Super Sauternes. 100% Sauvignon Blanc, 100% Chardonnay, 100% Pinot Noir, 100% Merlot, 100% Cabernet Sauvignon, 100% Syrah, 100% Zinfandel, 100% Malbec, 100% Tempranillo, 100% Grenache, 100% Sangre de Torro, 100% Aglianico, 100% Primitivo, 100% Nero d'Avola, 100% Tannat, 100% Gamay, 100% Pinot Gris, 100% Pinot Blanc, 100% Chardonnay, 100% Sauvignon Blanc, 100% Merlot, 100% Cabernet Sauvignon, 100% Syrah, 100% Zinfandel, 100% Malbec, 100% Tempranillo, 100% Grenache, 100% Sangre de Torro, 100% Aglianico, 100% Primitivo, 100% Nero d'Avola, 100% Tannat, 100% Gamay, 100% Pinot Gris, 100% Pinot Blanc, 100% Chardonnay, 100% Sauvignon Blanc, 100% Merlot, 100% Cabernet Sauvignon, 100% Syrah, 100% Zinfandel, 100% Malbec, 100% Tempranillo, 100% Grenache, 100% Sangre de Torro, 100% Aglianico, 100% Primitivo, 100% Nero d'Avola, 100% Tannat, 100% Gamay, 100% Pinot Gris, 100% Pinot Blanc, 100% Chardonnay, 100% Sauvignon Blanc, 100% Merlot, 100% Cabernet Sauvignon, 100% Syrah, 100% Zinfandel, 100% Malbec, 100% Tempranillo, 100% Grenache, 100% Sangre de Torro, 100% Aglianico, 100% Primitivo, 100% Nero d'Avola, 100% Tannat, 100% Gamay, 100% Pinot Gris, 100% Pinot Blanc, 100% Chardonnay, 100% Sauvignon Blanc, 100% Merlot, 100% Cabernet Sauvignon, 100% Syrah, 100% Zinfandel, 100% Malbec, 100% Tempranillo, 100% Grenache, 100% Sangre de Torro, 100% Aglianico, 100% Primitivo, 100% Nero d'Avola, 100% Tannat, 100% Gamay, 100% Pinot Gris, 100% Pinot Blanc, 100% Chardonnay, 100% Sauvignon Blanc, 100% Merlot, 100% Cabernet Sauvignon, 100% Syrah, 100% Zinfandel, 100% Malbec, 100% Tempranillo, 100% Grenache, 100% Sangre de Torro, 100% Aglianico, 100% Primitivo, 100% Nero d'Avola, 100% Tannat, 100% Gamay, 100% Pinot Gris, 100% Pinot Blanc, 100% Chardonnay, 100% Sauvignon Blanc, 100% Merlot, 100% Cabernet Sauvignon, 100% Syrah, 100% Zinfandel, 100% Malbec, 100% Tempranillo, 100% Grenache, 100% Sangre de Torro, 100% Aglianico, 100% Primitivo